The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1874. VOL. 89.--NO. 71.

DAILY GAZETTE.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—The health of Bishop Cummins is impaired.

—Lovins, the Vicksburg local editor who killed Calkin on Thursday, has been acquitted.

—A colony of two hundred persons arrived in Omaha from the East on Friday, bound to Cozad City, Neb.

—The President nominated Alexander P. Ketchum to be Appraiser of Merchandise at New York.

—Two colored men were hanged in Sumter, S. C., on Friday, and a white man in Abbeville, S. C., for murder.

—At a colored ball in New York, Thursday night, the ticket taker threw a man down stairs, killing him instantly.

—One man was fatally and three others seriously injured by the explosion of gas in a street sewer in Baltimore on Friday.

—In the Howard Court of Inquiry the testimony of General Ballock was resumed, but nothing of importance was elicited.

—Both the Freeman and Irwin railroad bills were defeated in the California Senate last Friday evening. The Assembly has defeated the bill for abolishing the militia of the State.

—The freight hands of the Erie Railway in New York now on a strike held a meeting last night, and resolved to accept the terms offered by the company. They will resume work to-day.

—The extensive chemical works of Chappel Bros., in Baltimore, consisting of a large three story brick and two frame structures, were burned last night. The estimated loss is $150,000.

—Sanborn did not appear before the Committee on Ways and Means yesterday, under advise of his counsel in New York that he should not appear before his trial in Brooklyn, which begins on Monday next.

—Geo. H. Evert, for many years connected with the Western Union Telegraph Company in Cincinnati, died on Friday of consumption. He was known to telegraphers as being one of the finest operators in the country.

—Several months since a pension agent, H. C. Bennett, disappeared mysteriously from San Francisco. It was then stated that his accounts were all right. Further examination of the books shows a defalcation to a large amount.

—The Senate Committee on Public Lands has voted to report and recommend the passage of a bill for the payment to the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, of two per cent. on the proceeds of the sale of public lands within their boundaries.

—Leading manufacturers of St. Louis have organized an association for the purpose of protecting themselves against State legislation adverse to their interest. The association is composed of representative men of various branches of manufactures.

—On Friday morning W. F. Houghtaline, of New York, general western agent of the Hoe Printing Press, stepped into an open elevator shaft at the Clifton House, in Chicago, falling a distance of about ten feet to the basement, receiving injuries from which he died.

—Several wholesale Philadelphia drug houses have lately received extensive orders from Waco, Texas, which prove forgeries. The total amount is about $160,000, but the forgeries were discovered before the goods reached their destination, and are being returned to the shippers.

—C. P. Wright, teller of the Bradford (Vt.) Savings Bank and Trust Company, whose sudden disappearance and subsequent arrest at Peekskill caused so much excitement, is now believed to have been guilty of robbing the bank and attempting to burn the building to conceal the crime.

—The Mississippi Senate has killed the bill taking from judges authority to set aside excessive judgments of jurors; also the bill imposing a privilege tax on insurance companies. The bill postponing the election of Congressmen until the general election next year was passed. The State Funding bill was also passed.

—The House Committee on Foreign Relations has voted to report and recommend to the House to pass a resolution requesting the President to intercede with the Government of Great Britain for the pardon and release of John Condon, of Ohio, who is now confined in jail in England under a sentence of life imprisonment for participation in Fenian raids.

—The Ways and Means Committee took action on Friday on a motion to reconsider the vote by which the recommended the passage of Mr. Wood's bill revising the duty on still wines. The committee decided to adhere to their former action in favor of the bill, which proposes to fix an increased duty of fifty cents per gallon, or two dollars per dozen on still wines.

—The committees of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange and Board of Trade appointed to consider the subject of trade with Brazil direct and the establishment of a line of steamers between New Orleans and Rio Janeiro, had a joint session on Friday and passed a resolution heartily approving the project, declining to endorse any particular company or organization.

—In the Ohio Senate, on Friday, the contested election case came up for decision, the question being whether George Weimer was elected Treasurer of the State. It was decided in the negative by a unanimous vote of the Senate. A vote was then taken on the question whether Isaac Welsh was elected to said office, and resulted in the affirmative by a unanimous vote.

—Representatives of South Carolina tax-payers called at the Executive Mansion on Friday, accompanied by the Secretary of State, and were at once admitted to an audience with the President. Mr. Fish introduced the delegates, and Mr. Porter, President of the Tax-payers' Convention, made a statement to the President of alleged evils with which the tax-payers of South Carolina were burdened, and earnestly hoped for some measure of early relief therefrom. The President responded that he was glad to meet the delegates, and very sincerely deplored the alleged grievances with which they, in common with the tax-paying community of the State, were afflicted. He did not, however, see where the executive or legislative branch of the Government could interfere with State affairs.

FOREIGN.

—M. Bechtoldi, the new French Minister, arrived at New York on Friday.

—Coal miners of Staffordshire, England, to the number of twelve thousand, have struck work.

—Sir John A. MacDonald has formally resigned the leadership of the opposition in Canada, and Dr. Tupper will probably be chosen to succeed him.

PRAYER CRUSADE.

The Movement in New York and Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, March 27.—Dr. Howard Crosby called the Committee on Legislation, appointed by the clergymen's mass meeting for the suppression of tippling houses, together in his church parlors yesterday afternoon, and a petition to the Legislature was adopted, praying that body to enact a law which shall prevent spirituous and intoxicating liquors being drunk on the premises where they are sold or on any thereunto appertaining.

A great temperance meeting was held last evening in the Hanson Place Baptist church, Brooklyn. A few of the noted temperance workers, men and women, had seats in the pulpit, and just behind the ladies sat Charley Meyer, the converted Bridge street saloon keeper. The Vice President of the Church Temperance Union presided, and while he was speaking, Dio Lewis entered, and repeated cheers greeted him.

Dr. Fulton, pastor of the church, said he would go after the Rev. Howard Crosby, but as Dio Lewis had been invited to open the campaign in Brooklyn, and desired all the time, he would introduce at once that gentleman. He said that his only talent was in the organization and managing of the campaign, and he should do it without respect to any one's feelings. He then told the story of the beginning and the conduct of the movement in Ohio, and presented the converted Meyers for a speech, but that person could not make one—at least he only bowed to the applauding audience.

Dr. Lewis called for money to aid in the fight, and headed the subscription list with one hundred dollars. Dr. Cuyler following with another hundred. No other subscriptions were offered, but the ladies are to press their claims privately. Dr. Fulton reported that three saloons had been closed.

Lafayette, Ind.

LAFAYETTE, March 27.—The ladies of this city to-day inaugurated a prayer crusade against the saloon keepers. They visited ten or a dozen different places. In two of them they were denied admission, but in all others were politely treated, except at Doffin's, where a crowd of drunken roughs assembled in the bar-room, sang songs, yelled, hooted and indulged in blasphemy, completely drowning the voices of the ladies in singing and prayer. The ladies are not discouraged, but resolved to go on with the good work in the hope of accomplishing good.

The Senatorial Contest in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, March 27.—The Joint Convention of the Legislature balloted to-day for United States Senator as follows: Dawes, 95; Hoar, 78; Curtis, 74; Adams, 15; Banks, 7; ex-Mayor Pierce, 3; Washburne and Whitti e, 1 each; absent, 8.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

Appropriation Bills Passed—Considering Senator Rutan's Proposed Amendments — The Advertising Bill Finally Disposed of — Taking A Vacation.

Special to the Gazette.

HARRISBURG, March 27, 1874.

SENATE.

The Titusville Soldiers' Orphans' Home.

Mr. ANDERSON, read in place a joint resolution for the settlement of the claims concerning the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Titusville.

Watching at Railroad Crossings.

Mr. ALBRIGHT read a bill to compel railroad companies to station watchmen at all crossings where public safety required.

Appropriations.

The following bills were passed finally:

The bill making an appropriation for the support of the Danville Insane Asylum.

The bill appropriating $37,000 to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital at Dixmont.

The bill making an appropriation for the Industrial Home for blind women.

Bills making appropriations for the Eastern Penitentiary and Philadelphia House of Refuge.

Rutan's Amendments.

The following gentlemen were appointed the Committee on the Amendments to the Constitution offered by Mr. Rutan: Messrs. Rutan, Fitch, Wallace, McClure, and Speaker Strang.

HOUSE.

The centennial bill was passed to a second reading.

"Advertising" Again.

Mr. WEBB called up the advertising bill again, and moved to refer it back to the Committee. The motion was voted down.

The bill was then put on its final passage.

A spirited debate followed. The particlpants were Messrs. Newmyer, Heiges, Wolf and Morgan, of Lawwrence, in favor, and Ramey and Brockway against.

A vote was then taken, when the bill passed by 72 ayes to 15 nays. Mr. Christy, of Allegheny, did not vote. All the rest of the Allegheny delegation voted in the affirmative.

The Geological Survey.

Mr. NEWMYER offered a petition from Allegheny county for a geological survey.

Interest on Deposits.

Mr. YOUNG reported negatively from the Committee, the bill in reference to the payment of interest on deposits with banks.

Cemetery Adornment.

Mr. CHRISTY reported from the Committee on Judiciary the general Senate bill No. 90, entitled an act to permit cemetery companies, not organized for the purposes of corporate profit, to take and hold any grant, donation or bequest of property upon trust, to apply the same, or the income thereof, for the embellishment of the cemetery.

Mr. Senate bill No. 107, entitled an act relating to the validity of the charters of certain incorporations.

He also read in place an act to enable married women to sell and convey real estates where the same has been vested in them, for their sole and separate use.

The rest of the morning hour was occupied with reports from Committees, and at noon the House adjourned until April 7th.

ARCTIC.

FOREIGN.

CANADA.

Speech of the Governor General to Parliament.

OTTAWA, March 27.—The Governor General's speech to Parliament says attention will be called during the session for the improvement of the ballot in elections, to the establishment of a general court of appeal, and the consideration of a plan for the more speedy completion of the Canadian Pacific Railroad. Canal and harbor improvements are being vigorously prosecuted for the growing trade of the country. The report of the Chief Engineer on the proposed canal between the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Bay of Fundy will be submitted. Another year will be required to complete the Inter-Colonial Railway, and a bill will be introduced vesting its control in the Board of Public Works. The question of compensation due the Dominion for fishery privileges, conceded to the United States by the Treaty of Washington, has occasioned a renewal of negotiations tending to widen the reciprocal trade relations with that country, the Imperial authorities having directed the British Minister to discuss the whole subject at Washington with the aid of a Canadian Commissioner. The receipts of the current year will not meet the expenditures, and it will be necessary for Parliament to consider means to make good the anticipated deficiency. Estimates for the ensuing year will be submitted.

The Governor speaks favorably of the efforts to promote immigration, and says notwithstanding commercial depression prevailed to some extent in the past year, the general prosperity will not be seriously affected.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Fenian Convicts.

LONDON, March 27.—In the House of Commons to-day Anderson asked how many Fenian convicts were still undergoing sentence, where imprisoned, and whether the Government was or was not of the opinion that the time had come for their release.

Cross, Home Minister, replied that the total number was sixteen. Two were now undergoing sentence for the Manchester murder, but none for the Clerkenwell outrage. Two others were under sentence of imprisonment for fifteen years, one for seven, years and eleven, who had been soldiers, were sentenced for life, having been convicted of supplying arms to and otherwise assisting the insurgents. They were distributed as follows: three were in England, eight in one part of Australia and two in another, and three in Ireland.

Cross concluded by declaring that the Government had no intention of interfering with the execution of their sentences. This announcement was received by the House with cheers.

SPAIN.

The Battle Between Serrano and the Carlists.

MADRID, March 27.—Marshal Serrano, in a dispatch to the War Office, says his losses in the engagement yesterday were 188 killed and wounded. His troops maintained all the positions they captured from the Carlists. The insurgents having massed, he relinquished his intention of carrying the town of Pedro Abanto till the movement now being performed by his right wing is completed.

BAYONNE, March 27.—Dispatches from Carlist sources, dated Durange, yesterday claim a success for the insurgents in the two days' fighting with Marshal Serrano.

MADRID, March 27.—The battle of Thursday before Bilboa lasted thirteen hours. The latest dispatches from Marshal Serrano are very hopeful. Sixteen heavy guns were in good position for the attack on Pedro Abanto on Friday.

FRANCE.

Excitement in the Assembly.

PARIS, March 27.—In the Assembly to-day M. Dahirel, a monarchist, moved that the Assembly take a vote on the first day of July to decide the future form of government for France. He urged that it was impossible to make a constitution without first settling the question whether France is to be a monarchy or a republic.

The motion caused great excitement in the chamber, and a heated debate ensued. M. De Kerdrel and the Duke de Broglie spoke against the motion, and it was rejected by 330 to 256.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., March 28, 1874.

Probabilities for To-day.

For the Middle States, southwesterly winds, veering to northwesterly, rising barometer, falling temperature, cloudy weather and rain on the coast.

The Rivers

will probably rise at Cairo and Yanktor, and fall at Nashville, Cincinnati and Louisville.

THE RIVERS.

LOUISVILLE, KY., March 27.—River falling, with ten feet six inches in canal and eight feet six inches in Indian chute. Weather cloudy, with indications of rain. Business very dull. Arrived—Thompson Dean, J. D. Parker and Alfred Stevens, Cincinnati; Hornet, Ella, Enterprise and Dick Fulton No. 2, Pittsburgh. Departed—Thompson Dean, New Orleans; J. D. Parker, Memphis; Alfred Stevens, Dyersburg; Hornet, Ella, Enterprise and Dick Fulton, Pittsburgh; Coal City and John A. Wood, New Orleans; Sam. Brown, Cairo.

EVANSVILLE, March 27.—Cloudy, with light rain, mercury 34 to 40. River fallen 2 inches; 37 feet 7 inches on the mark. Down—Bermuda, 10 P. M.; John Kilgour, 11:30; Charmer 8 A. M.; Tarascof, noon; Tom Reese and barges, 3:30. Up—Arkansas Belle, 11:45 P. M.; Fayette and Roberts, 9 A. M.; Kanawha No. 2 and barges, 3:30 P. M.; Lawrence, 6. Business dull.

CAIRO, March 27.—Arrived—Pauline Carroll, New Orleans, 1 P. M.; Ste. Genevieve, St. Louis, 1; Idlewild, Evansville, 2; Kilgour, Cincinnati, 3; Glasgow, St. Louis, 3. Departed—Quincy, New Orleans, 2 P. M.; Carroll, St. Louis, 2; Ste. Genevieve, Vicksburg; Idlewild, Evansville; Glasgow, Hickman, 6. River rises 11 inches. Light rain and cool.

MEMPHIS, March 27.—River fell one inch. Cloudy and quite cold. Arrived—Banner City, White river. Departed—Capitol City, St. Louis.

NASHVILLE, March 27.—River falling; 32 feet on shoals. Cloudy and damp. Arrived—John Bransford and A. P. Green, Upper Cumberland. Departed—Burkeville, Paducah.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, March 27, 1874.

SENATE.

Petitions, Bills, etc.

The Chair laid before the Senate a joint resolution of the Wisconsin Legislature asking legislation for the speedy construction of a ship canal around Niagara Falls. Referred.

Bills to relieve the political disabilities of Thos. Hardman, of Georgia, and Wm. L. Cabell, of Texas, were taken up and passed.

Mr. ALLISON submitted a resolution instructing the Secretary of War to transmit to the Senate the report of the board of engineers who made the examination for a bridge over the Mississippi river at St. Louis. Agreed to.

Mr. DAWES submitted a resolution instructing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish the Senate with a statement showing the amount due the Government from paymasters, quartermasters, commissaries, collectors of internal revenue and customs, and officers of the Freedmen's Bureau since January 1, 1865, together with the names of such delinquents, from what State they were appointed, and if suits are now pending to recover the amounts due. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. BOGY, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, reported adversely to Mr. Ramsey's bill to provide for settling private land claims in Nevada, Kansas, New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, Wyoming and Utah, and it was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. WINDOM, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported favorably on the bill to create a land district of Bismarck, in Dakota. Placed on the calendar.

The Finances.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill to provide for the redemption and reissue of United States notes and for free banking, the pending question being an amendment of Mr. Morrill (Vt.) to the first section of the bill prohibiting the use of any portion of the $400,000,000 authorized by that section as amended by Mr. Wright for the purchase of bonds of the United States above par or for the current expenses of the Government.

Mr. MORRILL modified his amendment by striking out the latter part relating to current expenses, so that it would read "but no part of the same shall be used in the purchase of bonds of the United States above par."

Objections being raised, Mr. MORRILL withdrew his amendment.

The question recurred on the amendment of Mr. Logan to the substitute of Mr. Merrimon, submitted last evening.

Mr. SHERMAN said the amendment of Senator Logan presented the simple question whether the Senate was in favor of free banking or not. If free banking should be established, banking capital would all concentrate within one hundred miles of New York city, and the West and South would be more dissatisfied than ever.

Mr. MORTON thought the argument of the gentleman from Ohio (Sherman) that if free banking was established the national banking capital would concentrate within one hundred miles of New York city was erroneous. The national banks were not profitable without deposits, and there were already enough in the East to absorb all deposits offered, while in the West there were hundreds of towns in want of deposits upon trust, to apply the same, or the income thereof, for the embellishment of the cemetery.

Mr. SCOTT said he would be glad to see all our national indebtedness now held abroad brought home, for the purpose of establishing national banks. He did not understand the amendment of the Senator from Illinois (Logan.) It repealed the twenty-seventh section of the national banking law, which referred to penalties to be imposed on officers of the Treasury and national banks for issuing notes not authorized, so that if the section was repealed notes might be issued always, whether Government bonds be deposited or not.

Mr. LOGAN said it was not proposed to repeal the whole of the section, only such part of it as limited the circulation. The amendment has been prepared by the Senator from Pennsylvania (Cameron), but as that gentleman was absent yesterday, he (Logan), by request, offered it for him, and would stand by it.

Mr. CAMERON moved to strike out in Mr. Logan's amendment "27" and insert "22," which amendment was accepted by Mr. Logan.

Mr. MORTON moved to strike out the second section of the bill as reported by the committee, which provides for the redemption of United States notes on January 1st, 1876.

The Chair ruled that the motion was out of order at this time.

Mr. LOGAN said, to test the sense of the Senate on this second section, he would withdraw his amendment in order that Senator Morton might move to strike out the second section.

Mr. SHERMAN said this to him was a vital point on the bill, and he hoped it would not be stricken out.

Mr. CAMERON moved to go into executive session.

A Railway Account.

Mr. GORDON introduced a bill to authorize the settlement of the account between the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad Company of Georgia and the United States upon the same basis on which similar accounts were settled with the Tennessee Railroad. Referred to Committee on Military Affairs.

Additional Expenditures.

Mr. SPRAGUE, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported with an amendment a bill to confirm the purchase of a portion of the site of Fort Houston, Nashville, Tenn., and to provide for the donation of the same to Fisk University for educational purposes; also to confirm the purchase of twenty-one acres of land at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., for additional batteries. Placed on the calendar.

The Financial Bill.

Mr. HAMLIN moved to strike out in the second section of the financial bill "January, 1876," as the time when the United States notes should be redeemed in coin or interest bearing bonds, and insert "January 1st, 1877," pending which the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business, and soon after adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.

Private Bills.

This being private bill day, a number of private bills were reported from various committees and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Political Disabilities.

The Senate bill removing the political disabilities of Wm. S. Cabell, of Texas, was taken up from the Speaker's table and passed.

The Finances.

The House then resumed consideration of the bill to amend the several acts providing a national currency and to establish free banking.

Mr. POLAND indicated an amendment which he desired to offer, making it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to retire and cancel as fast as practical United States notes till their amount is reduced to $388,000,000, and then to allow to national banks circulating notes without any limit to their circulation.

Mr. Mitchell, a member of the Banking Committee, addressed the House. He gave it as his conviction that instead of increasing the issue of legal tender notes, the true remedy was to be found in the adoption by Congress of a fixed policy for the gradual withdrawal of these notes by funding them into bonds, or by otherwise paying and cancelling them. For these and other reasons set out in a long and carefully prepared speech he opposed the bill.

Mr. MERRIAM, another member of the Banking Committee, addressed the House in advocacy of the bill, particularly of the free banking features of it.

Mr. HUNTER, another member of the Banking Committee, advocated the free banking section of the bill, but gave notice that he would offer amendments to some other sections.

The House then took a recess till 7:30. The evening session and the session to-morrow are to be exclusively for debate on the currency bill.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 27, 1874.

Congregational Council—Letter from Theodore Tilton.

The Congregational Council, which was in secret session to-day till one o'clock, and then took a recess, received a letter from Theodore Tilton, asking that he be accorded the courtesy of contributing to the official records a correct statement of his own position, because his position has been misrepresented in their body to his grievous injury. He says:

"First. In 1850, I became a member of Plymouth church. In 1869 I terminated my connection with that church. In 1873 my name, which still lingered on the roll, was officially erased. My retirement from the church was executed by me in strict conformity with the rules of the church, and the validity of my act has been signally and respectfully ratified by a unanimous vote of the church, affirming and reaffirming the principle on which that act was based. That principle, as I hold it, is a free right of a freeman to sever his connection with a church by his free will, and I shall never become a church man in any church in which this is not the rule.

"Second. Four years after I had thus terminated my connection with Plymouth church I was charged by members of that body with having circulated and promoted scandals derogatory to the Christian integrity of the pastor and injurious to the reputation of the church. A widespread impression overshadowed good men's minds that whatever other points were in doubt there could be no doubt that I had slandered the pastor of Plymouth church. I hereby declare that I had not then, or have I since, nor at any time in all my life, have I ever uttered a slander against any human being."

The afternoon session was continued until after six o'clock, when a recess was taken till nine o'clock to-night.

The evening session was short. The members assembled in the private lecture room of the church about nine o'clock, but did not retire into secret session until about ten, owing to the fact that the committee appointed at the morning session to draft resolutions embodying the advice of the Council to both churches was unable to agree.

Shortly before eleven o'clock the committee were sent for, and stated that they had not yet agreed. The Council then adjourned to meet at nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

THE *Raftsman's Journal* of Tuesday last says: "For several days past rafting has been very brisk. On Saturday and Sunday the flotillas passed this place (Clearfield) in such rapid succession as to lead one to think that the market would be well supplied."

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

Improvement of the Mouth of the Mississippi River.

The Jetty System vs. the Ft. St. Phillip Canal.

Democrats Opposed to Cheap Transportation.

District of Columbia Investigation.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, March 27, 1874.

Improvement of the Mouth of the Mississippi.

Engineer Eads, author of the proposed jetty system for keeping the mouth of the Mississippi river clear, argued in favor of his project before the Committee on Roads and Canals to-day, and was replied to by Engineer Forshey, a friend of the Ft. St. Phillip canal plan. The discussion was spicy but respectful, both engineers showing great knowledge of the subject.

Democrats Opposed to Cheap Transportation.

The Republicans in Congress have abandoned the hope of securing Democratic aid in behalf of cheap transportation. The vote in the House yesterday on Mr. McCreery's bill received only five Democratic votes in its favor.

A Mormon Question.

A Mormon question comes up in the House on Monday in shape of the contested election case of Maxwell vs. Cannon. Without pronouncing upon the merits of the Mormon question, the fact may as well be stated that there is a ring of adventurers here endeavoring to lobby through some legislation to despoil the Mormons of their hard earnings. Maxwell does not claim to have been elected, but he contests against the sitting member as an entering wedge for oppressive legislation against the Mormons, the subject being to drive them from the territory and take possession of their property.

Mrs. Dio Lewis and the Temperance Crusade.

The women's daily prayer meetings in the cause of temperance reform are attended by a large number of the Christian women of Washington, and are deeply interesting. Mrs. Dio Lewis is frequently present and addresses the meetings. She testified to the wonderful character of the work in Ohio, where she has been with her husband, and encourages women here and elsewhere to hope for great results from united prayer and effort.

Relief of the People.

As the great burden of suffering is on the people during this as in all previous financial embarrassments of the country, it is gratifying to note that our Republican President's message, as well as the provisions of the financial or currency bills before this Republican Congress, are all directed with reference to the relief of the people.

Morgan's Raid Claims.

The House Committee on Claims have agreed on a bill authorizing it to consider and report on claims of the States of Ohio and Indiana for horses, quartermaster's stores and commissary stores taken during Morgan's raid by Union troops, and whether such property was carried off by U. S. officers or State officers.

DIAMOND.

WASHINGTON, March 27, 1874.

District of Columbia Investigation.

In the District of Columbia Investigating Committee this morning, the counsel for the memorialists took up a list of contracts of public works, and criticised the figures, estimates and actual cost of the work thereunder.

Governor Shepherd occupied considerable time in explaining points raised.

The inquiry of the counsel for the memorialists was extended to embrace the examination of statements for measurements of work done around reservation No. 17 long-boast of the capitol building, and W. T. Riley was placed on the stand by them to show that the board measured up and charged for work not done by the District Government. Governor Shepherd stated in explanation that this was true, but called attention to the bills rendered against the United States by the board, showing that the bills put in by the board for a large portion of this work were due by the Federal Government to the corporation, and had never been liquidated, and that an act of Congress appropriated sufficient money to cover these old bills long due. The money thus appropriated was used by the board under this act in the further prosecution of work around Government property.

After the recess Patrick Cullinane, an old contractor, was sworn for the memorialists. In the course of his examination he testified that on a given date he went to James A. Magruder, Treasurer of the Board of Public Works, to obtain the payment of a certificate for $20,000 due him by the Board, and that Magruder refused to pay him unless he would also pay Magruder five thousand dollars; that at a subsequent date, also given, he called again on Magruder, who paid him twenty thousand dollars, but again asked him for five thousand, and he handed him a check for the twenty thousand suggested that if witness felt any delicacy about giving the five thousand to him he might go to Georgetown, the residence of Magruder, and leave the amount with Mrs. Magruder.

Witness was closely cross-questioned about this alleged transaction, as also in relation to his 4½ street contract. During his examination it transpired that Cullinane did not perform the work on 4½ street in any respect in accordance with the terms of the contract, and that when a final settlement was made with him fifteen thousand dollars was received to cover the cost of making his work good; also that on the examination of his work by order of the board, evidence was disclosed to justify a suspicion of collusion between Cullinane and the street superintendent, whose duty it was to certify whether the contract had been performed according to the specification.

Col. James, A. Magruder, Treasurer of the board; asked leave to make a statement, and said in order to make that statement more positive, he desired to be sworn. Magruder then said that there was not one word of truth in the testimony of Cullinane so far as related to any demand, request or suggestion made by him to Cullinane for the payment of money as an inducement to the settlement of any claim. Such statement was absolutely and utterly false, not only in regard to Cullinane, but also on any and all contracts under the board. He said he never heard the least hint of this charge now made by Cullinane until since this investigation began.

THE INDIANS.

Statement by the Governor of Nebraska.

CHEYENNE, Wy., March 27.—General Ord arrived here to-day, though it is understood that he is not on official business. One of the Coad brothers, who resides here and has a ranche at Scotts Bluffs, Nebraska, where Martin was killed by Indians, received a letter to-day from the Governor of Nebraska, in which he states that he has requested the President to have the General government aid in placing the border in a condition of self-defence. He says that the press of eastern Nebraska has misrepresented the condition of affairs, or he would have obtained aid before this. He promises to do all in his power to protect residents and property, but was powerless to do so on the extreme borders without the aid of the military authorities.

Information from Red Cloud agency, dated the 24th instant, says the lodges lessen each day. Red Cloud has gone. One hundred and fifty beeves are now issued where three hundred and fifty were heretofore.

The Crescent City Disaster.

MEMPHIS, TENN., March 27th.—The officers of the Capitol City, which arrived from below at midnight, report that the bodies of Mrs. Ostrander, Mr. Mundy and a boy about fourteen years old, with red hair, had been found near the wreck of the Crescent City, and were awaiting instructions from friends. Captain Goode, who went down on the future City last night, will take charge of them.

EDUCATIONAL.

The Washington Schools.

William G. Fee, Esq., Superintendent of Common Schools of Washington county, in his report for 1873, says there is a "marked improvement in the qualification of Teachers," and that "few if any counties in the State have better facilities, for the education of youth." There are 286 schools in the county, and 255 school houses, East Pike Run having the best; most of the whole number, one is built of stone, thirty-five are built of brick, and two hundred and nineteen are frame buildings. Thirty-seven of them are unfit for use, eighteen of them are badly ventilated, and one hundred and forty-four are without a suitable water-closet. Only forty are first class houses. The estimated value of these houses and grounds is $275,140. Only six new houses were built during the past year—one in Robinson, one in Hanover, one in Cross Creek, two in East Pike Run, and one in Carroll, as to wages, North Strabane, Chartiers, and Hopewell, paid only $30 per month; Allen paid $50 per month; Monongahela City $70 to her principal, and $25 to her assistants; Washington $120 to her principal, and $35 to her assistants; Smith, Donegal, Union, Buffalo, and Independence paid $40 to $50 according to grade of certificate.

The United States Bank.

This bank has steadily increased its patronage since its organization, and now holds a front rank among our financial institutions. Its management is D. Z. Brickell, President, and John E. Ridall, cashier. It is a regular bank of discount, deposit and savings. Six per cent. interest allowed on time deposits, and special attention given to collections and correspondence. Location, 123 Fourth avenue.

THE COURTS.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

In the case of Howard Greer, Beaver county, bankrupt, the appointment of Wm. Leaf, of Rochester, assignee, was approved.

In the case of D. H. Fralich & Son, of Pittsburgh, bankrupts, Register Harper's report on petition for discontinuance of proceedings in bankruptcy, recommending the granting of the same, was presented and confirmed, and an order made revoking the adjudication and discontinuing the proceeding. S. C. Schoyer for bankrupt.

In the case of the First National Bank of Warren, creditor, vs. J. K. Palmer & Co., of Warren county, debtor, a petition in bankruptcy was filed and the usual order made. Purviance for creditors.

In the case of Owen Cunningham, bankrupt, of Cambria county, argument was had on exceptions to the confirmation of the appointment of Michael Fitzharris as assignee. Shoemaker for, and Keenan and Johnston, *contra*. Decision reserved.

In the case of Henry Frank vs. A. Iaskeep & Co., debtors, in bankruptcy. Hearing on motion for injunction was granted to the 3d prox. Adams and Fulton for motion.

In the case of Duncan Keith, of Armstrong county, bankrupt. Hearing on rule on assignee to show cause why he should not sue out a writ of error in a certain case in which bankrupt is defendant, was extended to the 6th prox. Weir and Gibson for rule.

In the case of Demos Zollers, of Washington county, bankrupt, a petition for sale of certain real estate discharged of liens was presented, and hearing on same fixed for the 10th prox. Lazear for petitioner.

Court adjourned till Friday, April 3.

District Court.

(Before Judges Ewing and Kirkpatrick.)

On motion of S. A. McClung, Esq., M. Hampton Houenman was duly qualified and admitted to practice in this Court, and, on motion of the same gentleman, S. C. Milligan was duly qualified and admitted to practice as an attorney in this Court.

The case of Geo. A. G. Miller, vs. Owen Fitzsimmons, Carson Forse, William Forse and Morris Miller, an action to recover damages for malicious prosecution, is on trial before Judge Ewing. The plaintiff in this case was employed as a traveling salesman by the defendants (ex-Fitzsimmons) who were associated together as a firm. Miller visited a livery stable, hired a team, represented himself as a member of the firm employing him. The hire was not paid by Miller, and the firm being obliged to pay it, brought suit against him for false pretences. On this charge Miller was acquitted by the Court, and he now brings suit to recover damages.

The case of Philip Huether vs. George Block is on trial before Judge Kirkpatrick. This is an action to recover damages for an alleged assault and battery.

A verdict was rendered in the case of Dixon vs. the City of Allegheny, in the sum of $1,499.50 for the plaintiff. The action was brought to recover for digging a well on the Poor Farm.

Court of Common Pleas.

(Before Judge Stowe.)

In the cases of Mary Cassiday vs. the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston Railway Company, and Mary A. A. Holber vs. the same, which were actions to recover damages for seizure of property by the defendants, verdicts were returned to-day in the sums of $700 for the first named plaintiff, and $500 for the second.

In the three cases of the Cumberland Valley Mutual Protection Company vs. John McMillen, A. McIlwaine, administrator, and Robert Dickson, to recover premiums on insurance, verdicts were returned for the plaintiff, in each case, of the amount claimed.

Criminal Court.

(Before Judge Collier.)

James and Smith Elkins each plead guilty to assault and battery, the indictment against them being for aggravated assault and battery, preferred by David McGahrie.

Commonwealth vs. Peter Gasman and Henry Reitzell. Charged on oath of Simon Roll with larceny; Reitzell was found guilty and Gasman acquitted.

In the case of Herman Casper and Louis Miller, charged with burglary and receiving stolen goods belonging to Vincengo Di Paolo, Casper was acquitted and Miller was found guilty on the first count.

James Reynolds plead guilty to false pretences charged by James S. Ramage.

Alex. Barnerman plead *nolo contendere* to the charge of illegal liquor selling, charged on oath of Peter Wagner.

Boniface, charged with assault and battery, was acquitted, but directed to pay the costs.

In the case of James Donovan, charged with obstructing an officer in the discharge of his duty, the jury is out.

Peter Weis is on trial for larceny as bailee, charged by Mr. Heintzman.

THE OIL REGIONS.

New Wells and the Daily Production—The Hunter Well, &c.

A telegram from Petrolia to the Oil City *Derrick*, March 25th, says a new well on the Elderburg farm, adjoining Jenkins' property, was completed Saturday. It is doing only twenty-five barrels. It produced over seventy while drilling through the sand. It is owned by Taylor & Satterfield. Another new well on the same farm is virtually dry.

Production of this district has declined eleven hundred barrels a day since March first. The total aggregate, including all Buena Vista and wells around Hayesville, is under four thousand.

The most careful estimates from actual measurements and estimations of shipments and stroke, by competent parties, show the production of the entire Oil Region somewhat under twenty-three thousand barrels, with over one million barrels empty iron tankage. These returns have been obtained from the best sources, and may be deemed as nearly accurate as can possibly be procured.

THE HUNTER WELL.

Opinions continue divided respecting the Hunter well at Millerstown, one party maintaining it has not yet reached the third sand, the other that it is in the sand and a dead failure. Large bets are freely offered and taken by both sides, and great interest attached to the possible result. However, it is conceded on every hand that in any case the well is not likely to prove large, the discovery of a heavy gas vein in the boulder invariably betokening almost an utter failure. Meanwhile the owners proclaim it dry, the tools have been taken down and work altogether abandoned.

THE Bushnell and Campbell well, on the Nye farm, will not be down for one month yet. The report that it is producing five hundred barrels is false.

LEE & PLUMER AND HUNTER WELLS.

MILLERSTOWN, March 26.—The Lee & Plumer well has stopped flowing, not a drop of oil having come from it since yesterday. It has been agitated two or three times with no beneficial results.

I visited the Hunter well to-day and conversed with the man who has it in charge. He says positively that the well is fifteen hundred and sixty-five feet deep. There is an immense flow of gas from it. It escapes through a string of five inch casting. The gas was set on fire last night and has been burning since.

Special Announcement.

Special announcement of new goods received, often mean the bringing out of their hiding places, the old goods from a former season, and displaying the same as a fresh arrival. But we commend our readers to the fresh, genuine and bona fide reception of an immense selection of the richest and choicest styles of cloths, cassimeres and vestings for spring suits, at the elegant and fashionable clothing emporium of Messrs. Hespenheide & Co., No. 50 Sixth street. They have, in excellence unsurpassed, an importation of English, French, German and Scotch cloths as well as all the latest and novel patterns in American cloths. It is well known that this house makes a specialty of fine cloths and fine fitting suits, and an examination of their stock will give every assurance that they are determined to maintain their former good name in this respect. Are their prices exorbitant? No, but on the contrary you will be surprised to learn how reasonable they are, as from their system of business they are enabled to give their patrons special and liberal inducements.

"The Escaped Nun."

Edith O'Gorman the "Escaped Nun" will this afternoon, at three o'clock, at Library Hall, deliver her lecture, "The Mysteries of the Confessional," to ladies only. It is said to be somewhat startling. This is Miss O'Gorman's only lecture in Pittsburgh this season.

Printing.

All kinds of mercantile printing done by J. R. WELDIN & CO.

A Few Words of Advice.

Mr. M. T. Heckert, merchant tailor, No. 47 North Diamond, Allegheny, noted for his good taste and judgment in the selection of fine cloths for suits, has been unusually fortunate in receiving a very rich and elegant assortment of Spring Styles of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, and is prepared to make suits to measure in his usual faultless styles and at prices to suit the purse. Call and examine the beautiful patterns at No. 47, and also the full line of furnishing goods.

Three, Four and Six

Column Journals at J. R. Weldin & Co.'s 101 Wood street.

Artificial Hair Goods.

Our lady readers will find a very neat and elegant assortment of hair goods at the establishment of R. A.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 98¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 83½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113¾.

WE congratulate the Street Commissioners. No less than eight men were employed yesterday, cleaning the street in front of this office. Serve the entire city so, gentlemen.

THE efficiency of our Fire Department was well illustrated yesterday, in the rapidity with which the fire on Liberty street was subdued. It threatened, at one time, to become a very serious affair.

THE Carlist insurrection, if it succeeds against Serrano's army, in the vicinity of Bilboa, will probably assume large proportions, and give success—even, to the Kingly aspirations of its leader.

THE English in Bombay are having a difficult time in managing the people who have commenced a religious war among themselves. The Mohammedans have attacked the Parsees and great outrages have been committed.

CHIEF JUSTICE SHANNON, of Dakota, formerly a resident of this city, favored us with a call yesterday. The Judge is in excellent health, and is enthusiastic in his appreciation of the scenery, agricultural fertility, and prospects of the territory in which he is located. He proposes to remove his family to Yankton.

WHATEVER may be the fate of the Centennial bill in Congress, that introduced in our Legislature seems to be making quiet but steady progress through the House. It has passed second reading, and will probably pass finally. It appropriates $1,000,000 to the purpose, and will thus assure the success of the enterprise.

IN the contest for United States Senator before the Massachusetts Legislature for the position made vacant by the death of Senator Sumner, Dawes is gradually gaining headway. His last vote was 95, leaving him 43 short of the requisite number. But there is every probability that a break will soon be made and that he may gain the proper number of votes very soon.

THE temperance meetings of the ladies do not seem to lose in force or attractiveness by the lapse of time. Those held from day to day, in different parts of the city, are numerously attended, and the interest is as absorbing as when they began several weeks since. In fact, the feeling enkindled more entirely permeates the city, and has grown to be profound and earnest.

AFTER having denounced all complaints against enormous assessments as fanatical ravings, and saying that the people had no right to enter any complaints; it (the GAZETTE) had the ineffable assurance yesterday morning to claim that it had been the originator of the movement in favor of a reduction of the assessments.—*Post*

The above is utterly false in general and particular. We call on the *Post* to substantiate these statements, or stand charged with wilful falsehood.

WE HAVE received no guarantee that the paper privately sent us from the *Post* was the one signed as a petition to the Fifth avenue Commissioners. We replied, when we received it, that our impression was that it had, when signed, a brief manuscript heading, but that, if the printed matter pasted along its side was there, we were in error. To this we have received no reply. We are very certain no one with power to do so authorized the publication of the petition in the *Post*. The improvement on Fifth avenue, whatever may have been the case in the past, is now progressing rapidly.

IN New York there are loud outcries against the excessive taxation imposed. While it is explained that much of it is on account of the debts incurred by the Tweed ring, this does not serve to lessen the bad influence of the burdensome tax. We need to keep a close watch on this very subject, in this city. Under our present system of passing only general laws, there are two bills before the Legislature to authorize cities to increase their indebtedness. One is from Philadelphia, and contemplates an increase over the seven per cent. allowed under the new Constitution. The other is from this city, and looks to the funding of the debt of the South Side into the general debt of the city, but also provides for the increase of debt, by a vote of Councils. We do not judge this to have any special purpose, but presume it to aim to give effect, by appropriate legislation, to the clause of the new Constitution on the subject. It requires all increase of indebtedness to come from Councils, and action there can be watched. But with a general law on the statute books authorizing more than the seven per cent. it will be well to be constantly on the alert. The true policy for this city is to pay as it goes. The respectability of large debts is very questionable.

THE problem of freight tariffs is one that admits of an infinite variation of opinion, calculation, and even of demonstration. A paper was recently read before the American Society of Civil Engineers, on "the elements of cost of railroad freight traffic." Seven New York railroads are taken for data, and the items of expenditures include roadway, general expense, station service, track repairs, car service train service, and insurance. The lowest cost of transporting a ton of freight on any one of these seven roads, was about three-fourths of a cent per ton a mile. The highest cost is three and one-half cents per ton a mile. An analysis of his figures shows that in no element of expense is the experience of two roads alike. The paper also points out that competition, so far from always proving of advantage to a community, may be an absolute disadvantage, so far as the rate of freight is concerned. Some curious calculations are given to show the limits of profitable competition. In the cotton States, where one car carries off the product of 44 acres, competing railroads will pay if they are 60 miles apart. In Illinois, a car-load of corn contains the crop of 7½ acres, and we can have roads 30 miles apart. In a wheat country, 22 acres would be required to produce a car-load. A car would contain 40 acres in cattle or 50 acres in hogs. Thus stock-raising States can never expect the same railroad facilities that their agricultural neighbors have. The subject is one of absorbing interest, at this time. The paper referred to establishes conclusively one point, that the conditions that surround a particular road only can be relied on in estimating what its schedule of charges will be.

FINANCES.

The Senate has taken what may be regarded as a test vote on the volume of legal tenders, and it evidently will agree with the House, that $400,000,000 shall be the limit. This is not a measure of inflation, properly speaking, and the question of expansion is only incidentally related to this phase of the financial legislation of Congress. There are $382,000,000 of greenbacks already in circulation,—the increase from $356,000,000 being necessitated by the current demands on the Treasury. This week the Secretary of the Treasury has been compelled to sell one million dollars of gold in place of the half million advertised to obtain the currency to prevent a further increase of legal tenders. All the "inflation," therefore, that can follow the action of Congress, will be $18,000,000. Really, the question was, as to contraction, —and Congress has decided against this. We do not think this phase of the subject needs argument. It is simply a question whether a certain amount of interest-bearing, or of non-interest bearing debt shall exist. Every dollar of currency contraction represents the payment of just that amount of the non interest bearing debt of the country. If, however, in place of reducing the volume of currency $44,000,000, we reduce the bonds, bearing say six per cent. interest to the same extent, we save $2,140,000 annually. We grant that this is more a question for the creditor than the debtor to determine. If Congress *forced* $44,000,000 of currency on the country, it would be financially and morally wrong. But if it merely responded to the demand of the creditor class,—the people,—and gives them the kind of obligations they prefer, it does right. It is what any debtor feels constrained to do. That the weight of demand has been in behalf of a currency issue, up to $400,000,000, because these legal tenders can be used in commercial transactions within the country, seems to us beyond reasonable doubt. Congress, representing the Government, has simply responded to what its creditors have asked. The chief value of the action, at most, has been to define the volume of legal tender circulation.

What may be termed inflation,—though not with entire correctness,—is yet to come. Separately from, and independently of, this issue of legal tenders, which our Government votes will be the plan for a free National banking law. The probable scope of this, if passed, will be to permit persons, who may be able to deposit with the Government, its bonds, to have issued them a certain per centage of notes (90 per cent is talked of), bearing the name of the proposed bank, and to be issued by it. To the amount of such issues, no limit is to be fixed, and the Government will not presume to exercise any control. The only possible limit is that of the Government bonds outstanding, that may be obtained, and availed of for this purpose. Thus, it is a possibility that 90 (or whatever per centage may be established) per cent. of the entire bonded debt of the country may assume the form of banking currency. In one view of the case, this is expansion, in another it is not. It will probably be attended by the same commercial results as would follow expansion of legal tenders,—excessive commercial and industrial activity.

It would be expansion direct in the sense that certain bonds of the Government—its promises to pay a certain amount, at a given time, with interest until the principal is paid—are made the basis of a large issue of notes. But so far as the Government is concerned, it assumes no additional liability. In this latter sense there is no expansion. The effect upon business of whatever issue may be made, under such an act as we speak of will be to arouse the industries of the country, and to stimulate its prosperity It will probably be to supply with currency those points that now need it. Where persons have property they can, under the proposed free banking law, have a currency. Hence the South and West, which have property, and would be able to keep in their midst a currency based on their actual wealth, but which cannot retain that which comes to them for the purchase of their crops, will be benefited, strengthened and stimulated. In the broad, right sense, this cannot be regarded as inflation, and is not so regarded by journals like the Chicago *Tribune*.

Relative to these points, the President has been interviewed by Senators and Representatives in Congress and others, and has been differently interpreted, as his utterances have been applied to one or the other of the two propositions above mentioned. He is opposed to the Government seeking to *inflate its currency*. Rather, he adheres to the idea that its constant aim shall be to reach, as speedily as possible, a specie-paying basis. On the other hand, he fully realizes the importance of supplying to the industries of the country enough currency to enable it to go forward, vigorously and rapidly, in its career of prosperity. This can be reached through free banking. Reference to his last annual message will show any what are the views of the President on this subject. He holds that specie payments are eminently desirable; that in order to these the balance of trade, as between this country and Europe, must be in our favor; that to bring about this result there must be enough industrial activity developed for us to produce sufficient to send to Europe more than we need to buy from her; and this industrial enterprise needs an ample supply of currency for its development. Whatever the President has said recently will not be found to conflict with this. We do not for a moment believe he will veto the bill fixing the volume of legal tenders at $400,000,000. Were he to do it, we would be as much grieved as we would be surprised.

FOREIGN NOTES.

THE brigands in Calabria, Italy, have been exterminated.

THE University boat-race comes off on the Thames to-day.

THE fighting before Bilboa, between the Republican and Carlists, was renewed early on Thursday, and lasted all day, closing with decided advantages to the Republican forces. Marshal Serrano telegraphs to the Minister of War that his troops have driven back the Carlist lines, capturing, at the point of the bayonet, several villages occupied by the insurgents on Wednesday. Several of the Carlist batteries have also been silenced.

A LETTER from India says that more excitement prevails in the streets of Bombay now than has been seen since the mutiny and African Mussulmen made an attack on the Parsees, entering their houses and committing every kind of depredation. In the attacks many on both sides are reported to have been killed. The city authorities seem scarcely equal to the emergency and the troops in and around the city are not in sufficient numbers to preserve order. The cause of the Mussulmen's hostility to the Parsees is that one of the latter wrote a book on the various religions in which something was thought to have been said against the character of Mohammed.

Successful Farming.

Some brilliant examples of successful farming are given in a letter from Webster City, Iowa. A lawyer bought 2,000 acres of land near that place for $24,000, and sowed 1,700 acres in wheat. In two years his net profits from except locally good crops of 35,700 bushels the first year and 39,000 the second, amounted to $30,000. A Swede, stricken in health, went to the State with $2 50 in his pocket, and worked for wages until he was able to buy a few acres, which he planted in wheat. His first crop brought him in $6,000, or four times the value of the land, leaving him with a clear balance, after all payments were made, of $3,000. Then he sold his land for $27 an acre, or $3,400, making him richer by $6,240 than when he had started one year previous. Another man on a twenty seven acre farm, found himself with nearly $1,000 clear at the end of the first season. Another case a rented farm of 160 acres brought in, with only half a crop, sufficient to enable the tenant to purchase the land. These are some of the brighter sides of farming experiences, however; but, unfortunately, all are not so successful.

Destroying Grape Curculios

An Ohioan says:—"The only effectual method of destroying them that I could discover was the old one applicable to all the tribe, that of jarring them down and destroying them. I use two frames made of a square of four common plaster's laths, nailed at the corners and lined with white cotton cloth; join the two squares together, leaving an aperture on one side to slip beyond the stakes. Hit the stake a smart blow with the mallet, and kill as fast as they fall. A smaller square held in the other hand under the vines, striking the stake or trellis with a mallet in the other, will gather a great many, although of course a portion of them will escape. But they quickly fly on the vines again and are ready for the next catch. Operate after the dew is off. One person can go over a great many vines in a day, and by following it up for a few days they will be found to have sensibly diminished."

WAYSIDE SKETCHES.

A Trip to Washington City and Back.

Riding by Rail over Chestnut Ridge —Observations from a Car Window—Reminders of the War —At the National Capitol—Vain Tricks of the Three Card Monte Men.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

On the Road.

One week ago to day, a keen, blustering, bitter cold morning, with the sharp winds whistling down from the mountains, your correspondent boarded the cars at Uniontown, bound for Washington City. The air was filled with flying snow flakes, the dark, gloomy looking clouds were scurrying along the sky, and, taken all in all, it was as disagreeable a morning as could have been selected for a day's travel. Within the cars however it was warm and comfortable. But few passengers were aboard and the time occupied in traveling the twelve miles between Uniontown and Connellsville was passed in watching the blinding snow storm without. Conductor John Gray (a more genial man never punched a ticket or an obstreperous passenger's head) curled himself up on a seat in one corner of the coach and fell to meditating upon the vicissitudes of a railroader's life. "Tucker" Hunt and "Toble" Bailey, the two attentive brakemen, tried to shake off the sleepiness that hung heavy on their eyelids, by an extra hard swing at the brakes whenever the down whistle of the engineer sounded. Hastily dispatched breakfasts evidently rested heavy on the stomachs of the passengers for none of them exhibited any inclination to talk. A ride of about forty minutes and Connellsville was reached, where, after a wait of some time, the express train from Pittsburgh was met, and I was fairly on the way to the city of Magnificent Distances. To one who has a love for nature, and any appreciation of the beauty and grandeur of mountain scenery, even in winter time, and on a day when the whirling snow obscures a fair view of the bleak hill-sides, the journey

From Connellsville to Cumberland,

a distance of ninety miles, must be in the highest degree enjoyable. And in summer time that enjoyment is enhanced by the added beauty of the green garb that all nature dons, and the luxuriant profusion of wild flowers to be seen on every hand, whose sweet perfume ladens the air and is such a greatful relief to the weary dwellers in the cities. The interest of the trip is increased too by the excitement produced by the sense of danger that insensibly fills ones breast as the train rattles swiftly along, following the numerous curves of the winding river, rushing over apparently insecure places, steep embankments, high trestle works, and through long dark tunnels, where the deep gloom causes the passenger to feel for his pocket book, particularly if a stranger chances to be occupying the same seat. Notwithstanding the rapidity with which trains run on this road, an accident seldom occurs and the traveler is just as secure as on any other. After dinner at Cumberland I took a train on the B. & O. R. R. for my destination. I had frequently heard of the pleasing scenery between these places, but am obliged to confess that I was not very favorably impressed with the

Features of the Landscape.

On the one hand are the abrupt bluffs that rise up almost perpendicularly from the left bank of the North Branch of the Potomac river, and which are thickly studded, in some places covered, by a growth of dwarfish pine trees. On the other hand stretch out long level tracts of poor land, but for the greater part of the distance the railroad track has been hewn out of the hillsides, and all that can be seen is a rough stone wall, which may be touched from the car window. From what a passing glance would enable one to judge of the character of the soil your correspondent was led to believe that it is quite poor, and that the farmer who endeavors to extract a living from it has on hand a contract that requires all his energy to fill. The land is thickly covered with large and small stones, and particularly is this the case in Martinsburg and vicinity, where the great profusion of limestone is astonishing, almost hiding the soil from view. The fences are built of stone; a large number of the houses in this antique wayside village are composed of the same material; the yards around each dwelling bristle with stone, and the word "garden" is surely unknown; the streets need no pavement for that desideratum has been supplied by nature, and if the character of the residents is to be judged from their surroundings, I would say that they are a rather stony hearted people. The immense shops of the B. & O. R. R. Co. are located at this place, and no doubt furnish employment to many of the citizens, thus being the chief support of the town. The next place of most interest to me was

Harper's Ferry,

a town familiar, by reputation at least, with every American. The shade of evening was rapidly failing as the train moved into the depot, and I was prevented from seeing as much as I desired to. Harper's Ferry is built, at least all of it that I could see, on a steep hillside at the junction of the North Branch of the Potomac and another stream, the name of which I do not remember. If the houses were flat roofed each row would form a terrace, as the roof of one is built on a level with the floor of the other, and communication between the dwellings might be kept up by means of a gang plank to throw across and a hatchway to admit of egress from the top to the bottom of the dwellings. This vicinity is rich in events of the late war, and the tourist who has plenty of time to spare can profitably spend several days in visiting the places of historical interest. The ruins of the old United States Armory are just beside the railroad track; the walls have fallen, but the foundation is still remain and the chimneys are yet standing, silent but eloquent and sad reminders of the fearful ravages of war.

I arrived in Washington city about nine o'clock, and a good supper and comfortable bed fet very grateful after the long, wearisome ride. I was up with the sun the next morning and started upon my first exploring tour

Through the Nations Capital.

But I do not intend to weary the readers of the GAZETTE with a lengthy description of what I saw of public buildings, for it would be a repetition of a tale often told. To a Pittsburgher accustomed to narrow and compactly built streets, and a soot laden atmosphere, the cleanly appearance of avenues and wide squares of Washington City present a wide contrast. The improvements, under the active administration of "Boss" Shepherd, are still being made on all sides, and Washington, now the Magnificent City, whose beauty is the delight eye of every traveler, is destined to be, if it is not now, the handsomest city in America. Indeed so active has been the efforts, and on so stupendous a scale the operations of Governor Shepherd, in his endeavor to improve his city at the head of the list, that his official acts are now the subject of investigation by a Congressional Committee, at the instigation of a number of citizens who preferred charges of corruption against the District Administration. There are many people in Washington who uphold the course of Governor Shepherd in his system of public improvements, and the general opinion there, so far as I could ascertain, is that a more enterprising plan spirited man could not be placed at the head of the Government, and there appears also to be full faith in his honesty of purpose.

Getting "Used to It."

Regarding the alleged corruption in the management of the affairs of the District the matter is not by any means so much talked of there as elsewhere. I mentioned this fact to a friend and he remarked, "Oh, they are used to corruption now and don't pay much attention to such trivial things." The Capitol building possessed by far the most attraction for me. I could wander through its labyrinthian passages for days, admiring its architecture and works of art. Among the latter a very large painting on one of the landings of the stairway leading to the House of Representatives, representing Commodore Perry during the naval battle on Lake Erie, leaving his disabled flagship and seeking another vessel, attracted great attention and kept an admiring crowd around it all the time. To the Senate and House of Representatives I devoted each a half day. In the latter the white head, kindly face, brass buttons and swallow tailed coat of Judge Poland, who figured so prominently during the Credit Mobilier Investigation, never fails to make a favorable impression on the visitor. The Senate is quite a dignified body, the members seldom neglecting to observe toward each other the utmost courtesy, and a bandying descending to the entertaining squabbles that make the House such an interesting place. Senator Carpenter presides with that graceful ease and conscious dignity peculiar only to those who have been thrown much into the society of ladies.

Washington Journalism.

The leading papers of Washington are the *Republican*, *Chronicle* and *Star*. They are all good journals, edited with ability, and present the news in an entertaining manner. The former is the administration paper. The editorials of the *Star* are charming specimens of the highest order of literary col ure. I don't know who writes them but he expresses his thoughts in a masterly and beautiful style. Another evening paper besides the *Star* is the *Critic*, a penny paper. It is a diminutive newspaper abortion, and why it was sent to torment the good people of Washington the editor and the "devil" only knows. Five Sunday papers flourish at the Capital, while Pittsburgh with its record advertisements, and exclusive of Allegheny City, has a larger population than Washington and yet can support but two.

After a visit of nearly a week, which was satisfactory as far as it went, and which could not be prolonged, I started on my return. The bane of railroad travel is the train boys, and going and coming, I was unfortunate enough to be pestered for a large part of the distance by a train man, and a badly trained one at that. He was the very quintessence of impudence, and a whole drove of Government mules could not have equalled him as he brayed his rotten fruit, decayed oranges and trashy literature, at two prices, from coach to coach. I saw women shudder, and heard men swear as they observed his form for the fortieth time during the trip protruding itself through the car door. As an infliction he is "the first of God's boils."

Before closing this letter, I must tell you of the amusing but miserably unsuccessful attemp on your humble servant by a gang of

Three Card Monte Men

on the railroad between Martinsburg and Cumberland. I was sitting at the window engaged in reading a newspaper. My overcoat, the pocket of which contained a couple of oranges, was thrown over the seat beside me. A short, thick set, burly man, with a suit of very coarse woolen clothes and a black broad brimmed hat of some talck material on, came up and without saying a word squatted down beside me. I endeavored to prevent him from sitting down until I could gather up my overcoat, but it was too late, and as I heard the squash of the oranges in my pocket I lost my equanimity, and angrily requested him to take a vacant seat on the other side. He apologized, and after getting my pocket cleaned out, I gradually regained my temper, and proceeded to take an inventory of my fellow passenger. In addition to what I have stated above, his face was covered with a week's growth of whiskers, his hand were small and white, and a medium sized shapely foot was encased in a fine French calf skin boot. Beneath his coarse flannel shirt, which had become unbuttoned, I saw a fine white shirt and gold studs in it. I was trying to reconcile these incongruities in his appearance by supposing that he was a disguised

Detective or a Thief

when he spoke to me.

"How far are you goin'?"

"To Connellsville."

"Been to Baltimore?"

"Yes."

"Right smart place, aint it?"

"Yes, pretty large city."

"I got lost thar yesterday and and had a hard time to find my way. Was you to see the snake show?"

"Snake show, I don't understand you."

"Why, I mean that place where they have snakes and monkeys and stuffed birds, &c."

"Oh, you mean the museum?"

"Yes, I guess that's what you do call it, but I aint eddicated and didn't remember. I lost three hundred dollars in Baltimore yesterday, too."

"How did that happen?"

"Why, you see, I am from Paducah, Kentucky. I took a drove of mules to Baltimore and done right well on them. I had a good deal of money, and near the yards was a feller throwing cards. I think he called it three card ante."

"No, you mean three card monte."

"Yes, that is it. Well he threw the cards and bit me ten dollars I could not pick up the picture card. I bet and won that time but I kept on betting until I had lost three hundred dollars."

"That's your fault."

"Yes, I know it is, but I ain't goin to let the folks at home know it. I will fool the boys down thar and win all my money back. I will show you how the feller won my money. I cant throw the cards very well myself but I can give you an idea of how it was done."

My companion then spread a heavy overcoat over his knees and threw the cards several times. He asked me if I could pick up the picture card. As soon as he took the documents out of his pocket his identity was no longer a mystery to me, for I recognized him as a gambler. I picked up a card and turning it over it contained the picture. I did the same thing several times when he threw them again and wanted to bet me ten dollars. I could not steal the illustrated card. I declined to stake any money on my ability to do as I thought I could, and repeating my declination a great many times, he began to "chaff" and taunt me in hopes of provoking me into making a bet. In this new tack he was no more successful. Throwing his cards he extended an invitation to the crowd which had gathered round to put up an X on the chance of drawing a picture. A stool-pigeon of the dealer bet and won. He again turned his batteries on me, and one of his partners by a little well directed flattery about a "quick eye" and "sure to draw the right card" sought to induce me to take a hand. I intimated to the gentleman that if he was confident of my ability in that line to put up the money and I would draw for him all day. He respectfully declined and moved off. At this juncture the conductor came along and recognized two of the gamblers as old "friends." He made them jump off after slacking the speed of the train somewhat. The other fellow came on to Cumberland, where, as the train stopped and we got out a gentleman said to me, "Are there any policemen in this place?" The gambler who was near by, no doubt thinking an officer was wanted to arrest him started and ran like a deer until he was entirely out of sight. That gang certainly made a water haul, but what induced them to select me from a car load as the best person to commence operations on is a question that I have been pondering over and which is not altogether clear yet. Perhaps they thought I was, like Horace Greeley, some what unsophisticated and would fall an easy victim, or maybe they thought I was a capitalist and a good bird to pluck. In either case they were mistaken, and all the money I had then would not have done them much good nor much harm.

J. S. R.

UNIONTOWN, PA., March 23, 1874.

STATE NEWS.

DOGS made a raid on several flocks of sheep in Washington township, Fayette county, a few days ago, killing nineteen and wounding a considerable number.

THE soldiers of Greene county propose holding a reunion and celebration in Waynesburg next 4th of July. Soldiers of adjoining counties will be invited to participate.

DAVID NEWCOMER and Robert Hogan, two of the Commissioners of Fayette county, have appealed from the report of the Auditors, and the matter will come before court.

THE chief engineer of the N. C. & F. R. R. Co. reports the unfinished portion of their road has been let to responsible contractors—the construction including the laying of the track, to be finished by the first of August next.

MISS BELL M. DAY has been chosen principal of the female department of the Waynesburg College, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the illness of Mrs. M. K. B. Miller. Miss Day will enter upon the discharge of her new duties April 13th.

THE citizens of Brownsville borough and township have already subscribed eighty-five thousand dollars toward the construction of a branch road from the South-West Pennsylvania Railroad, beginning at a point two miles and a quarter north of Uniontown, on Bryson's run.

BUTLER now wan's the extension of the Parker and Karns Railroad to Butler, because some persons attending Court, who live within fifteen miles of the court House at present are compelled to travel by the Parker, Allegheny Valley and Butler Branch Railroads, a round of some sixty miles. So the Butler CITIZEN informs us.

AMONG the postal changes in this State made last week are the following: Offices established—Holyoke, Butler county, Jessie Harvey, Postmaster. Postmasters appointed—William McK. Robinson, Branch Junction, Westmoreland county; David S. Olson, Youngstown, Westmoreland county.

A LOG DRIVER named James Vallignetter was killed on Sinnemahoning creek, Clearfield county, on Sunday last. He was attempting to break a jam of logs, when it suddenly started off and took him under, drowning him at the same time. He was a native of Williamsport, at which place he leaves a wife.

THE Munce farm, situated some 2 or 3 miles from Washington, was sold last week to Robert Andrews for $112 50 per acre. The farm contains 207 acres, and belonged to Thomas Munce, whose body was found in the Medical College at Philadelphia. The price received was about $20 per acre more than Munce asked for it in his lifetime.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Canonsburg *Herald* says that in the primitive times of Peters township, Washington county, the elections were held near Moss cabin, just in front of the door of which a little brook meandered. The electors crossed said brook and the Judge announced, "Now, men, all who are in favor of ——— serving as ——— will cross the run with the constable and remain until counted."

MR. WEIAND, who employs the convicts of Lehigh and Northampton counties at weaving carp-te, is likely to have trouble with a Mr. George Bender, of Easton, who wants to employ the convicts of Northampton at saddlery and harness making, whereby, he alleges, the county will profit $1,000 per annum, in place of $272 65 paid by Mr. Weiand last year. The Easton papers favor Mr. Bender's proposition very strongly, of course, but it is to be doubted if the county would make anything by the change in the long run.

THE Monongahela Valley Agricultural and Horticultural Society, at the annual meeting in Monongahela City, on Saturday, March 21st, elected the following officers: President, James Kerr; Vice Presidents, John Farquhar, Robert Vanvorhis, James Finney, F. K. Cooper, John Hamilton; Secretaries, Chill W. Brazzard, Bradford Allen; Treasurer, John A. Herron; Auditors, William Wickerham, and Daniel Gastner. Managers—John A. Happer, John Vanvoorhis, Aaron Brawdy, James H. Gibson, D. P. Allen, Greer McIlvain, B. F. Bentley, Isaac Jones, John Long. Honorary Managers—Isaac Sheplar, G. V. Lawrence, Noah Speer, David H. Williams, Joseph Warne, Felix Boyle, Sr., Hiram Rabe, Frank Nelson, James Stockdale. It was resolved to hold no Fair this year, inasmuch as the Park Association now controls the only available grounds, upon which the said Association intends to hold a Fair under its own management, and it is not deemed advisable to divide the interest of the community between two conflicting exhibitions.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1852.
ASSETS January 1, 1875, - $778,351 56.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—John H. Sather.

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC ACID SOAP,
An admirable MEDICINAL SOAP, containing twenty per cent. of Carbolic Acid. This soap is transparent and elegant in appearance, as well as being most useful for the purpose of cleansing and purifying the skin, giving a freshness unequalled by any other soap. It is mildly stimulant, as well as depurative and disinfectant, and used to the teeth and mouth, it is very refreshing. Sold at the great Family Medicine Depot of
JOSEPH BROWNE,
Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
Hutchison & Co.
Iron Working Machinery
AND
MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
28 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW DISCOVERY
Edward's
NATURAL POLISH.
The Best Article in the World for all Purposes.
It will clean and polish anything and everything from the finest Gold Jewelry to the worst tarnished Locomotive, Fire Engine or Kitchen Utensil.
For Sale by all Druggists and Grocers.
AGENTS WANTED to travel and introduce it through the country. Call and get a circular.
27 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
POPULAR PRICES!
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
Prices to Correspond
With the decline in the
EASTERN MARKETS.
At 6½c, Fast Colored Prints.
At 8½c, Some of the Best Prints.
At 8½c, All Linen Huck Towels.
At 8½c, All Linen Crash for Towels.
At 9c, A Very Fine Brown Sheeting.
At 10c, 4-4 Half Bleached Muslin—extra cheap.
At 12½c, An Extra Bargain in Fine Bleached Muslin.
At 12½c, Check, Striped and Figured Damask Crash.
At 12½c, Splendid Value in Damask Towels.
At 12½c, New Spring Cretonnes.
At 12½c, Cheviot Shirtings—very heavy.
Lonsdale and other popular brands of
MUSLINS,
At correspondingly low prices.
Check, Striped and Figured
TABLE LINENS,
A very handsome stock of all grades very low.
Striped and Checked
TURKEY RED DAMASKS,
Also in variety of colors.
Sheeting and Furniture Checks,
Cheviot and Union Shirtings,
Tickings, Ginghams, &c.,
German Checks and Tickings.
Marseilles and Honey Comb Quilts in White, also with colored centres.
We have now upon counters in all classes of Goods—Foreign and Domestic—bargains such as we have never had the pleasure of offering customers before, at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
SPRING GOODS.
197 AND 199 PENN AVE.
B. & B.
SILKS.
We have just opened our new lines of
Black and Fancy Dress Silks,
For the Present season, to which we invite the attention of buyers. Our
BLACK SILKS
are of the very best makes, including "GOLDEN WHEEL" and C. J. BONNET & CO., CASHMERE De LOIE. All at
Reduced Prices.
IN FANCY STRIPED SILKS
We offer Choice Styles at less than last season's prices.
Plain Dress Silks,
In all new Dark Shades, and in Evening Tints.
BLACK TORQUOISE, AND
BLACK GRAS DE SUES,
For Trimming.
New Hamburg Embroideries.
New Style Linen Collars and Cuffs.
All the late styles in Neck Ruchings.
Latest Novelties in Ladies' Neck Handkerchiefs and Neck Ties.
Fine French Corsets.
Ready Made Muslin Undergarments of Superior Quality and Finish.
French Cotton Hosiery, plain and striped.
Real Balbriggan Hosiery.
Merino Underwear, Silk Underwear.
White Piques. Irish Linens.
Striped Linen, Tucked Skirting.
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY,
AT LOWEST PRICES.
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
197 and 199
PENN AVENUE.
DRY GOODS!
English Walking Jackets,
Shawls, Blankets, Merinos,
Serges, Cashmeres,
AND ALL
Winter Dress Goods
Selling at Greatly Reduced Prices.
Table Linens, Sheetings and Shirtings very cheap at
H. J. LYNCH'S,
No. 96 Market Street.
WM. M. FABER,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies, A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.
L. H. SMITH & CO.,
190 Liberty St.
Manufacturers and Dealers
IN THE
CHILSON
New Cone Furnaces
WELLMAN REFLECTOR
Grates and Stoves,
MARBELIZED
SLATE MANTELS.
ALSO
Common Fronts and Grates,
HOT AIR REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS, &c.

FURNACES, RANGES,
MANTLES, GRATES, &C.
JAMES OLD, 193 Liberty Street.
H. WARD,
BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,
No. 269 Franklin Street, Allegheny.
Ask your Grocer for
WARD'S BREAD

DRY GOODS.
WILLIAM
NEW ARRANGEMENTS
1874.
New Spring Goods,
Of all kinds,
On Second Floor.
Marseilles Quilts,
Toilet Quilts,
Honey Comb Quilts.
SECOND FLOOR
Is now fitted up a general storeroom, where all kinds of Goods may be found as on first floor.
Wall Screens,
Toilet Sets,
Bureau Sets.
Toilet Sacques,
Chemises,
Ladies' Night Gowns.
Ladies' and Misses Fine White Skirts,
Plain, Tucked and Embroidered.
Ladies' and Misses'
Fine White
Muslin Underwear.
Children's and Misses'
Of all kinds.
Fine Underwear.
LADIES' FANCY STRIPED SHAWLS,
Fine—only $2 00—very cheap.
Calico Waists,
White Waists,
Chintzs Waists.
Linen Waists,
Alpaca Waists,
Embroidered Waists.
LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS of every description—lowest to finest qualities.
Handsome New Flowers,
Pom Pons,
Mourning Flowers.
Hats and Bonnets,
Scarfs, Ruchings,
Ribbons and Flowers.
This department will be found to be very attractive at
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
SEMPLE.
128.
B. & B.
NEW
SPRING GOODS
AT
Attractive Prices.
ONE CASE
27 Inch BALEMO POPLINS,
AT 25 CENTS.
6-4 American Poplins,
AT 37½ CENTS.
Choice New Shades—usual value 50c.
A LARGE LOT
27 Inch, All Wool French Cashmeres,
AT 75 CENTS—bought at a sacrifice—well worth $1 per yard, and all choice seasonable shades.
NEW SUMMER SILKS
In great variety—just opened.
New Japanese Silks,
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In the new Grey effects.
26 inch Sylvanius Cloths,
Silk Warp—in Grey and Brown,
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BOGGS & BUHL,
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ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
SPRING, 1874
CARPETS,
LATEST STYLES.
Oil Cloths. Oil Cloths.
BEST DESIGNS.
SHADES AND SHADE CLOTH
IN GREAT VARIETY.
We offer a large and well-selected stock at LOWEST CASH PRICES.
Bovard, Rose & Co.,
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THE
Superior Lumber Co.
Has now on hand a large stock of DRY
PINE AND HEMLOCK JOIST,
PINE, OAK AND
CHESTNUT PLANK,
BOARDS, LATHS,
Pickets, &c.,
At the very lowest prices.
OFFICES and YARDS, 22d and Railroad Streets. 29th and Liberty Streets.
GOOD INVESTMENT
MUNICIPAL BONDS,
Paying 8 and 10 Per Cent.
CALL ON
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Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.

CAPITAL, - - $250,000.

Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.

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14 Smithfield Street,
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CAPITAL - - - $200,000.
GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
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Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

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CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000
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Interest allowed on time deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
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JOSEPH LAURANT, Cashier.

International Bank,
Corner Liberty and Market Sts.
CAPITAL, - - $200,000.
Pays Interest on Deposits.
5 Per Cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.
6 Per Cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards.
Special agreements relating to interest made.
Notes and Bills Purchased.
W. H. MECHLING, President,
WM. KEER, Vice President.
E. MOORE, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
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James Irvin.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, March 28, 1874.

Quite simultaneously with action on the part of Congress, is a generally improved financial market. That is, there is a better inquiry for money, a larger offering of commercial paper and a more active demand for money for business purposes than has heretofore prevailed. This is a favorable indication. The improvement has not actually reached business, but the inquiries made show that business men are preparing for the active resumption of operations. This promise of improvement extends to all classes of business, and is one of the hopful indications of the times.

There was a remarkably active stock and gold market yesterday,—gold advancing to 113¼, and stocks rising from 1 to 3 per cent.

It is said that a number of merchants in New York who sympathize with the dissenting views of Mr. H. B. Claflin are considering the expediency of having a sort of counter-demonstration, but whether anything will come of it or not remains to be seen.

The Reading Railroad Co. announces a quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent in cash, payable, clear of all taxes, on and after the 24th of April, to holders as they stand registered on the books at the close of business on the 31st instant. The transfer books will be closed on that 31st instant and be reopened Monday, April 13.

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Closed.
Gold	113⅛	113⅜
U. S. 6s—1881—coupons	120½	120¾
do. do. 1881	119¾	119¾
5-20 1862	118	118¼
5-20—1864	119½	119¾
" 1865	120	120¼
" 1865 new.	119¾	119¾
" 1867.	120¼	120¾
" 1868—coupons.	120	120
10-40's	114¾	114¾
Currency 6's	117	117½
New 5 per cents	115¾	115¾
10-07's—coupons	115	115⅛
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	101¾	101⅝
Erie	41	40¾
L. C.		104
R. H. & R.	2	
C. C. & I. C.	31¾	31⅝
St. Paul	45⅝	46¾
Do. preferred	64¾	65
Michigan Southern	82	81⅜
North Western Common	18¾	37¾
Do. preferred	68¾	68¾
Rock Island	108¾	107¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	89	89¾
Pacific Mail	40¼	40⅜
Western Union Telegraph	83¾	83⅝
Ohio & Mississippi	31⅝	31⅜
Union Pacific	43⅝	43¾
Toledo & Wabash	47	47¼
Harlem	131	130
Chicago and Alton	104¾	104
Adams Express	99	97
American Express	63	62¾
U. S. Express	71	71¾
W., Fargo & Co. Express	76¾	76¾
Quicksilver	25	25
Terre Haute	11⅜	11⅝
Do. preferred		28¾
Fort Wayne	92¾	92¾
Hannibal and St. Joseph	22	22¾
Do. Preferred	39	

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 79 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	Closed.
Penna. Central	93¾
" " scrip	93¾
Reading	58¾
Williams. of N. J.	120¾
Oil Creek	43¾
Lehigh Valley	39¾
N. Y. & E. R. R.	92
Central Transportation	44
Empire do.	51

NEW YORK, March 27, 1874.

The Treasury disbursements were $32,000, and the customs receipts $444,000. The dry goods imports for the week were $2,587,487. Money was easy at 4@5. Sterling was dull and steady at 485 for sixty days and 488 for sight. Gold ranged 113@113¼, and closed at 113¼. The carrying rates were 3@5. The clearings amounted to $60,000,000. State bonds were quiet and nominal. Governments were firm. Railroad bonds were active and strong. The stock market opened active at ¼ to 1¾ higher than the closing quotations of yesterday. The action of the Senate on the $400,000,000 amendment to Senator Sherman's bill had already induced quite an active speculation at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening. Later there was a falling off in the principal stocks of from ¼ to ¼ per cent. on realization, which was followed by a recovery during the afternoon. The whole market was weak on Washington dispatches reporting the debate on Senator Sherman's bill, showing considerable opposition by Senator Morrill, of Vermont, and others. The decline ranged from ¼ to 1¾ per cent., with Pacific Mail, Western Union, Lake Shore, New York Central and Union Pacific as the features. The dealings were heavy. The total sales for the day were about 310,000 shares, of which 43,000 were Western Union, 32,000 Pacific Mail, 38,000 New York Central, 15,000 Wabash, 15,000 Erie, 61,000 Lake Shore, 25,000 Northwestern common, 14,000 Union Pacific, 9,000 Rock Island, 14,000 St. Paul common, 6,000 Ohio, 6,000 C. C. & I. C., and 7,000 Delaware & Lackawanna.

Government.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 121; 5-20s of '62, 118¾; do of '64, 119¾; do of '65, 120¼; do, new, 119¾; do of '67, 120¾; do '68, 120; new 6s, 119¾; currency 6s, 117; do, 117.

State Bonds.—Missouri, 94¾; Tennessee, old, 90¾; do new, 86; Virginia, new, 58; do old, 35; North Carolina, old, 29; do new, 17.

Stocks.—Canton, 76; Western Union Telegraph Co., 83¾; Quicksilver, 25; American Express, 62¾; Wells, Farg'y & Co.'s Express, 76¾; American Express, 62¾; United States Express, 71¾; Pacific Mail, 40¼; New York Central, 101¾; Erie, 40¾; do preferred, 66; Lariem, 130; do preferred, 130; Michigan Central, 82; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 92¾; Northwestern common, 36¾; do preferred, 74¾; Rock Island, 107¾; New Jersey Central, 104¾; St. Paul, 46¾; do preferred, 64¾; Toledo & Wabash, 46¾; do preferred, 71; Fort Wayne, 92¾; Terre Haute, 12; do preferred, 32¾; Chicago & Alton, 104; do preferred, 107½; Ohio & Mississippi, 31¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 76¾; Hurlbut & Quincy, 103; Lake Shore 81; Panama, 20½; Illinois Central, 134; Union Pacific 39¾; Central Pacific, 96; Union, 86; Hartford & Erie, 9; Delaware & Lackawanna, 109.

LONDON, March 27—5 P. M.—Consols: money, 92 13-16@93; 5-20's of '62, 109¾; do, '67, 109½; 10-40's, 104¾; new 5's, 104¾; New York Central, 98; Erie, 39¾; preferred 61.

PARIS, March 27.—Rentes, 59f 75c.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, March 27, 1874.

The general markets continue quiet and present no new or important features, to which reference has not already been made; there is no perceptible improvement to note in the demand for the leading staples, nor is there any quotable change in values. Our merchants do not expect any improvement in trade until next month, as it is usually slow just at the close of the quarter.

APPLES—In light supply, and, notwithstanding there has been no increase in the demand, prices are still tending upward; may be fairly quoted at $4 10 @5 ⅌ brl. for fair to prime, and $5 50 for choice.

APPLE BUTTER—65 to 75c ⅌ gallon.

BRANS—We continue to quote good mediums at $1 10@1 15, and prime navies at $2 20.

BUTTER—There is a continued steady demand for the finer grades, the supply of which is scarcely equal to it and prices remain unchanged; we continue to quote at $1 10@1 25 ⅌ bushel by the carload, the outside figure for prime Peach Blows.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens in demand, with sales at 15@16c. Dressed Turkeys, 15@17.

WHOLESALE STAPLES—Sugars, cured hams, ⅌ lb, 12½, Ex. Sugar Cured Shoulders, 9½; Sugar cured Breakfast Bacon, 12 cts. Extra Sugar Cured Dried Beef, 15c. Lard, in buckets, $7 50 ⅌ dozen. Bacon Shoulders, per lb, 8c. Bacon Rib Sides, 9½c. Bacon Breast Rib Sides, 9½c. Bacon Clear Rib Sides, 10c. Mess Pork, $16 50 per barrel. Refined Lard for summer use, in tres, 10¼. Do, half bbls, 10¾c. Do, 5lbs tins, 11¼. Do, 3 lb. cans, 12¾c. Do in 5 lb. pails, 12¾c. Do in 3 lb. pails 13¾c ⅌ pound. Do, in 5 lb. pails, 13¾. Ham Sausage, 10c.

SEEDS—Clover Seed is quotable at $5 75@6 25 ⅌ bushel. Timothy at $3,15@3,35. Flax Seed, $2 25@2 30.

PITTSBURGH IRON AND NAIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, March 27, 1874.

Trade in finished irons continues fairly active, and while orders are not coming in as freely as they did a month or two since and the demand is not so urgent, there is, nevertheless, a good business; this is evident from the fact that the mills continue to work up to their full capacity, and some of them report that they are unable to keep up with their orders. There is, so far as we can learn, no desire for orders, but there is considerable complaint in regard to prices, which it is alleged are unnecessarily low: it is claimed that the reduced cost of the raw material has been more than discounted, also that, in consequence of the close shaving, the sacrifice is in pig is of no real advantage to the manufacturer, as his margin for profit is scarcely as good now as it was before the reduction took place. There has been no quotable change in prices during the past week, and the impression generally prevails that the lowest notch has certainly been reached, and the indications are that those who are holding back their orders in expectation of a further decline will be disappointed; we continue to quote on a basis of 2¾c for bars in lots for round lots, say from 150 tons and upward, and two and eight to two and nine tenths for smaller lots. Both the jobbing and consuming trade generally realize the situation, that prices here are very low, hence they are buying liberally, and this accounts for the fact that sales in Iagrine elsewhere, many of the mills both east and west having been obliged to shut down, our mills have been working to their full capacity all winter, and the indications are that they will have all they can do during the balance of the season.

There is no falling off in the demand for Nails, and notwithstanding the factories both here and at Wheeling, are running full time, and have been since about the first of January, there is no accumulation, and it begins to look as if the demand is destined to keep pace with the production all season. It seems that stocks in second hands are very much reduced all over the country, hence there has been an unusual degree of demand, and as the feeling pretty generally prevails that prices will go no lower, both jobbers and consumers are supplying freely, and a good trade is confidently expected during the balance of the season. We continue to quote at $4, with 60 ⅌ cent. discount for cash.

There is a continued good demand for Steel, especially the finer grades—the mills are all busy, orders are coming in freely and prices are pretty well sustained. American is rapidly taking the place of foreign, and the quantity which is used at a few years since in favor of English has pretty well subsided.

CUT NAILS, BRADS, SPIKES, ETC.

	Per keg.
101 to 60d nails, fence and brads	$4 12½
10 to 16d nails, fence and brads	4 25
6d and 7d nails, fence and brads	4 62½
4d and 5d nails	5 12½
3d nails	6 62½
2d nails	8 87½
FINE RULED.	CLINCH.
20	$7 12½ Clinch nails $5 87½
24	7 87½ Clinch spikes 4 12½
CASING.	3 to 6 inch "
10 to 20d	$ 50 ⅌ BARREL.
6 to 8d	5 00 ¾ inch 7 12½
6d and 7d	5 75 ⅝ inch 7 62½
	½ inch 8 62½
	⅜ inch 9 62½
	¼ inch 11 87½

Casing Nails—Seventy-five cents per keg advance on common cut.

Finishing Nails, $1.25 over common cut.

Roofing Nails—Iron, twenty-five cents per keg advance on common cut.

Horse Shoes, per keg, $10 87½

Cooper, all sizes, from 12 cents per keg, sixty days. Two per cent allowed only in case invoices are paid for in ten days from date.

PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKET—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, March 27, 1874.

The most noticeable feature we have to record is an increased inquiry; we are reliably informed that at low rates, say $27@28, cash and time, a considerable amount of standard forge irons could have been sold during the past week, and while there have been some sales made at $28.4 cash, producers very generally are not holding their best brands at $28@29, cash and time—some are refusing to sell for less than $29@30. There has been a difference of from one to three dollars ⅌ ton between buyers and sellers for some time past, which, of course, has not been without its effect in curtailing trade, and sellers allege that when they drop a dollar, buyers take the back seat and lower their bids correspondingly. It is pretty confidently expected, however, that some of the mills will be forced on the market within the next two weeks, and although no improvement in prices, for the time being at least, is anticipated.

Following sales were reported:

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MUCK BAR.

100 tons Muck Bar	$47 00	cash

CHARCOAL.

10 tons No. 3 Red Short	$47 00	4 mos
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There is but little doing in barrels, but prices remain as last quoted: countries, $1.60; city make, $1.65.

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Shipper	Consignee.	Rbls.
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Duncan	Vesta O. W.	304
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Total.		2,350

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R. & WEST PENNA. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
L Irwin and Co	J B Telford	324

Boston Wool Market.

Harding, Gray & Dewey, of Boston, writes as follows: The Lowell, Hardow, and Philadelphia Carpet Companies having made a clean sweep of all the South America carpet wools on the market,—1,400,000 lbs.,—the aggregate sales amount to upwards of 2,500,000 lbs of all kinds; but, outside of this large transaction in carpet wools, the business has been light, and manufacturers have purchased only to supply immediate wants. It is evident, however, that manufacturers are short of stocks, as buyers have been quite numerous, but sales are mostly in small lots.

The principal demand is for fine fleeces, and the price of this description continues to be sustained. The large sale of choice Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, at the close of last week, was 5 c. and other considerable sales have been made this week at 55@60c per lb for X, XX, and above. The stock is very much reduced here, and a few more weeks of a similar trade would clear the market.

Combing and delaine fleeces are very scarce and sell readily at the improvement noticed last week. It is now difficult to find a desirable lot of combing. Apart from fine fleeces and combing, all other kinds of domestic wool have been dull. Holders are free sellers at the current rates, but manufacturers do not appear to operate with any confidence, sales can only be forced at some concession. At the same time, it is generally admitted that our stock of wool is not sufficient to meet the wants of manufacturers until the new clip begins to arrive, while the foreign advices are still very favorable. An advance of 2@3d has been obtained on the opening price for the most desirable kinds, and the entire purchases so far, for the United States, amount to only 1,000 bales.

Sales from Cape Wool, both high and low grades, has become quite dull, but with a small stock of extras there is no change in this description: 55@58c per lb are about the outside figures for good Eastern supers, and the small lots of very choice that command a higher price are no criterion of the market.

There is rather more inquiry for fall California, but sales can only be made at low prices. Advices from San Francisco report the arrival of a few bales of new spring clip from Southern California, and the wool from that section, it is understood, will be of a better quality than last year. The heavy rains and cold weather at the north have been rather destructive to sheep, and advices from that section are not so favorable.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 27, 1874.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat: demand active and prices advanced: No 1 spring $1.24@1.25; No 2 $1.19¾; regular $1.20¾ fresh, cash; $1.18¾ seller April; No 3 $1.16. Corn steady, with a moderate demand; No 2 mixed fresh 60¾c; seller May 63¼c; new No 3 mixed 60¾c. Oats dull and unsettled: No 2 fresh 45@45¼ cash; 46¾c May. Rye scarce and firm; No 1 regular 90c; fresh 90c. Barley steady: No 1 $1.30; No 2 $1.34@1.38.

WHISKY—Demand fair and market firm at 92c.

PROVISIONS—Pork: demand fair and prices advanced; $15.60 cash or April; $15.12½ May. Lard active; $9.35 cash or April. Bulk meats: demand active and prices advanced ¼c; shoulders sold at 6¾c seller June loose; short rib middles seller April loose 8½c. Bacon: demand fair and market firm and unchanged.

New York.

NEW YORK, March 27.—Cotton quiet and nominal at 16¾c. Flour in moderate demand; superfine western and State $5.80@6.00; white wheat extra $6.30@6.45; extra Ohio $6.40@7.30; St. Louis $6.30@11.00. Wheat closed quiet; Iowa and Minnesota prize $1.45@1.46; white Michigan $1.80. Rye quiet at 97@98½c. Barley and Malt unchanged. Corn closed quiet; new western mixed 66@67c; white western 69c; yellow western 67@68c. Coffee quiet at 12¾@15c. Sugar higher at 7¾@7 11-16c. Molasses and rice quiet. Petroleum firm; crude 10½c; refined 23½c. Turpentine firm at 47½c. Eggs quiet at 15@16c. Hops unchanged. Pork firmer at $16.50@16.75. Beef in fair demand; hams 9¾@11½c. Cut meats firm; pickled bellies, long clear 9c; short clear 9¼c. Lard firmer; prime steam 9¾@9¾c. Butter steady; 25@30c. Cheese firm at 11@16½c. Whisky firm at 96c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 27.—Flour dull; common $4.90; treble $6.50@7.50; choice $7.75@8.00. Corn in fair supply and good demand; white mixed 75c; white 75@76c; yellow $5c. Oats firmer; 64@65c. Hay $1 in sacks; red sold at $1.25. May dull; choice $21. Pork scarce and firmer at $16.87½. Dry salt meats steady; shoulders 8¼c; clear sides 10½c. Bacon firm at 7¾, 9¾@10c. Hams 11@11½c. Lard scarce and quiet; tierce 9¾; kegs 10¼c. Sugar steady, but quiet; fair to good 7¾@8¼c; prime 8c; strict prime 8¼c; choice 8½c. Molasses: receipts 1,137 bbls; sales 1,000 bbls; fair to prime 53@57½c. Rice quiet and steady at 8¼@8½c. Coffee steady; fair cargoes ordinary to prime 14½@15½c; sales 2,000 bags. Whisky steady, with a moderate demand at 91c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, March 27.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull; Indiana $1.50@1.60. Corn firmer at 58c. Oats firmer at 60@65c. Rye dull and steady at 85@90c. Hay quiet and unchanged. Provisions dull and unsettled; No 2 fresh 45@45½ cash; 46¾c May. Rye scarce and firm; No 1 regular 90c; fresh 95c. Barley steady; No 1 $1.30; No 2 $1.34@1.38.

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Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, March 27.—Cotton quiet at 15¾c. Flour and grain quiet and unchanged. Provisions steady. Pork $16. Bulk shoulders 5½c; clear rib 7¾c. Bacon: shoulders 6¾c; clear rib 9c; clear 9¾c. Lard: tierce 9¼c; kegs 9¾c. Whisky 91c.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, March 27.—Wheat in moderate demand; No 1 Milwaukee scarce at $1.56; white Canada $1.40; Corn dull at 56c. Barley dull; Canada $1.30.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, March 27.—Wheat quiet and steady; No 1 red $1.45; No 2 do $1.37. Corn firm at 72c. Oats steady at 49@51c. Petroleum steady and unchanged.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, March 27.—Cotton, flour and grain quiet and unchanged. Lard 10c. Bulk shoulders 6¼c; clear rib 8¾c; clear 9c. Sugars, shoulders 7¾c; clear rib 9c; clear 10c. Whisky firm at 97c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, March 27.—Cotton steady; middling 15¾c. Flour, corn and oats quiet and unchanged. Pork $16.50. Lard firm at 9¾@10c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 27.—Flour very dull. Wheat in fair demand; red $1.50. Rye firm; 90@95c. Corn tending up; 64@64½c. Oats held firmly at 52@53c. Refined Petroleum 24¼c; crude 10¾c. Whisky 96@98c.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, March 27.—Cattle: receipts 833; total supply for the week 1,763. There were not sufficient sales to establish a market; all the stock unsold was shipped east by first hands; the only sales reported were 24 Illinois steers, averaging 1,623@1,627 lbs, at $5.60@5.65, and 29 Ohio's, averaging 1,623@1,627, at $5.60@5.65. Sheep and Lambs: receipts 5,646; total for the week 8,800; the market closed firm at $7@8, choice lots had higher offers. Hogs: receipts 4,300; total for the week 18,700, against 30,200 for the same time last week; the market was slow, with a scarcity of good stock; Yorkers $6.30@6.35; mixed $6.30@6.35.

NEW YORK, March 27.—Beeves: fresh receipts 840, making 2,840 for four days, against 3,040 for the same time last week; the market was steady and firm at full prices, ranging 10 to 12c. With a few extra steers at 13¼c. Sheep: receipts 4,110, making 11,690 for four days, against 11,230 for the same time last week; there was nothing doing in live hogs; city dressed firm at 7¾c for weights offered.

ALBANY, March 27.—The cattle market was tame but steady; the supply was equal to that of last week; the market is quoted ½ off; choice steers $7.25; milch cows dull at a decline of $5 per head; the demand for veals was fair; prices, 6@8½c. Sheep, 6@7½c, ranging 3 400 pounds. Hogs: receipts moderate; good easters demand; prices steady; 6 25@6 50 common to fair 6½@7c; fair to good 7@8c; extra 8@9c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, March 27.—Business, says the *Daily Bulletin* report, remains unsatisfactory and irregular with commission houses, but a fair jobbing trade is progressing. Orders for woolens are limited, but reduced stocks are steadily held by agents. Prints are in better request and agents are firmly holding their best brands at $28@29, cash and time—some are refusing to sell for less than $29@30. There has been a difference of from one to three dollars ⅌ ton between buyers and sellers for some time past, which, of course, has not been without its effect in curtailing trade, and sellers allege that when they drop a dollar, buyers take the back seat and lower their bids correspondingly. It is pretty confidently expected, however, that some of the mills will be forced on the market within the next two weeks, although no improvement in prices, for the time being at least, is anticipated.

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RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

The stage of water last evening was scant six and a half feet and stationary. Weather cloudy and cool. Business continues fair—all that can reasonably be expected.

The Wild Duck from St. Louis, and the Granite State from Portsmouth, arrived. The Mary Davage was due last night, and will doubtless be found in port this morning.

The Exchange departed for Cincinnati last evening with a good freight list and quite a number of passengers. Pilots—Wm. Abrams and James Henderson.

The Carrie V. Kountz departed for St. Louis with about 500 tons. She expects to pick up something at Wheeling and other points below.

The R. W. Skillinger is due from Cincinnati between this and Monday, and as will be seen by card, she is announced for a return trip, leaving on Wednesday.

The Granite State for Portsmouth, and Mollie Ragon for Wheeling departed as usual.

Captain Jacob Frank was on pilot the Carrie V. Kountz to Cincinnati.

The Esperanza, Captain Dunlevy, is announced to take her departure for St. Louis on Wednesday next. She is a neat and substantial steamer and offers good accommodations to passengers.

The Mollie Ebert from St. Louis, is due here within the next 48 hours, with a good.

The Cascades is filling up steadily for St. Louis, and as will be seen by card, she is announced to take her departure on Tuesday next.

Commodore Kountz has gone to Bismarck to look after his interests in that locality.

The following is from the St. Louis Globe: The news per telegraph in yesterday morning's paper, of the terrible disaster by explosion of the Crescent City, was the chief topic of conversation among steamboatmen yesterday, and a feeling of deep grief was manifested by all, as the killed and wounded were well and favorably known as brethren. Captain Dawson leaves a young wife to whom he was married last fall. Mr. and Mrs. Ostrander leave a family of seven children, the eldest, a young man eighteen years of age and a printer. They will, however, be well cared for by relatives. It could not learn last evening whether the other lost ones had families. The remains of Mr. John Ostrander are on board the City of Vicksburg, and will arrive here to-morr

HOME NEWS.

County Fiscal Affairs.

We publish this morning a supplement, giving details of county fiscal affairs for the past year. The figures given show the receipts and expenditures for 1873, and give an idea of the way in which our finances were managed. Tax-payers would do well to give a careful consideration to these tables.

Letters Held for Postage March 28th, 1874.

S. E. Cochran, City, Pa., 1; Mrs. M. P. Dilworth, Philadelphia, Pa., 3; Ida Gettles, Mercer, Pa., 1; Katy Kaufman, Port Deposit, Md., 3; B. D. Leonard, Utica, Ohio, 3; Dr. W. W. Myers, Key West, Ala., 3; Wm. McBride, New Castle, Pa., 3; J. & H. Shoemaker, Evansburg, Pa., 4.

Butcher Shop Burglarized.

Early yesterday morning burglars forced an entrance into a butcher shop on Western avenue, near Grant avenue, Allegheny, and as they could find nothing of value, they began throwing the meat on the floor, when they were heard by the proprietor who slipped down, and loosened a couple of dogs and sent them into the shop. The burglars at once decamped.

Indians at the High school.

Hon. Felix R. Brunot gave a lecture before the pupils of the High School, yesterday, on Indians. After stating that there were in this country 350,000 Indians, and that 250,000 of them were termed civilized, he proceeded to speak in detail, and in an interesting way, of the several tribes. The lecture was quite entertaining and instructive.

Don't Want to Pay the Old Debt.

There are some persons in the Eleventh ward, Allegheny, who are not just exactly pleased with the way things are managed. They want to take the ward out of the city. For this purpose they gathered at Eckert's Hotel Thursday night to discuss the matter. The attendance was rather limited, but the business on hand was considered at length, and the conclusion reached that the project was not feasible.

A paper was next drawn up pledging the signers to pay for the employment of legal counsel to help them in resisting payment of any part of the debt of the city made prior to consolidation. Several of those present signed this, but the others refused. The meeting then adjourned.

Wooden Buildings.

A meeting of the Wooden Building Committee was held last night in City Hall. The following petitions for permission to erect frame buildings were granted: August Funk, Twenty-fourth ward, J. L. & W. H. Hastings, Fifteenth ward, John B. Davis, Carson street, South Side, between Twenty-eighth and Twentieth streets. George Lang, Forty-fourth street, below Church, Seventeenth ward. Hart Campbell, Penn avenue near Thirty-second street. Monongahela Water Company, Twenty fourth ward. Adam Wagner, Carson street, Thirty-fourth ward.

The following petitions were refused: A. L. Wallace, Carey alley, Twenty-fourth ward. Catherine Pferdevort, Fifteenth ward. C. Greenwalt, Twelfth street, Ninth ward. Stewart Cunningham, Ann street, Sixth ward.

The Teachers' Annual Gathering.

The Annual Institute meeting of the teachers of Allegheny county will be held next week, commencing Monday morning and ending Friday evening. This Institute is composed of all the teachers in the county, exclusive of Pittsburgh, which is an independent district. The gathering will hold its sessions in the Second U. P. church, Allegheny, corner of Stockton avenue and Sandusky street.

An attractive programme has been prepared, and the exercises promise to be as interesting to those not directly engaged in teaching as to the pedagogues and pedagogonesses themselves.

The opening exercises on Monday will be the addresses of welcome by Superintendent Davis and Deputy State Superintendent Curry.

FINE PROSPECTS.

The Opening of the Spring Term at the Pittsburgh Female College.

The spring term at the Pittsburgh Female College has opened with a fine attendance of pupils, and the indications point to a most prosperous term. The popularity of the institution seems to increase with its age,—superior merit being thus justly recognized.

Workmen have been busy for some time putting the building in good repair, and it will be in ready for use, in connection with the Conservatory of Music, the coming week. This grand instrument is creating quite a sensation in Pittsburgh, and its trial is looked forward to with the greatest interest among musicians.

The classes at the college will all be organized the coming week, and all who propose entering this term should make immediate application. It is very important that pupils be on hand promptly so as to avoid all confusion, and to commence with the class.

LEFT IN A PREDICAMENT.

A Woman Unceremoniously Parted From Her Children.

Yesterday, on the express from Chicago, on the Fort Wayne road, which arrives in this city at noon, was a woman who had two little boys aged four and six years. The trio had come from Iowa, and in the train with her was a gentleman who had come from the same State, with whom she had become acquainted. The lady was *en route* to New York and happened to have her baggage only checked to this city, so when the train arrived at the Union Depot, she concluded to go to the baggage room and have the trunks re-checked to the East. She left her children in the charge of the above mentioned gentleman. During her stay in the depot, while there hunting up the transfer check, the train left and carried off the children. She had the satisfaction of just seeing the train leave the depot. The woman was almost frantic, and implored to have the train stopped and her children brought back. She said she would never see her children again. Depot Master Butler tried to assuage her fears, and the employes of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company did every thing possible for her. A dispatch was sent to the conductor by Mr. Butler to have the children seen to, and leave them and the baggage at Altoona, where they arrived safe. The woman left on the five o'clock train last evening, apparently in great anxiety, and by this time, has probably once more embraced her little darlings.

THE GAS COMMITTEE.

Petitions for Lamps at Various Points—Insecure and Leaky Posts—The Increase in the Price of Gas—Reports Adopted.

The Gas Committee of Councils held a meeting yesterday afternoon in the City Clerk's office. The members present were Messrs. Fox, Robinson, Goldthorpe, Littell, Hays, Howard and Ihmsen. Gas lamps were ordered to be erected at the following places: Corner of Calvin and Forty-fourth street; corner of Thirty-seventh and Bank street, and at the corners of Hatfield, Harrison, Valley and Forty-eighth streets, west side. A petition for a lamp on First avenue between Ross and Grant streets, was laid over under the rules; also, petitions for four on Amberson avenue, two on Emily street, and one near R. E. Schmertz's. Petitions for lamps on the corner of Vine and Webster streets and on Lemon street, were refused. Lamps were ordered on Penn avenue, near William street; at the crossing of the P., V. & C. R. R. and Twenty-sixth street, South Side, and at the corner of Bingham and Sixth street, South Side. Petition for oil lamps on Fifth avenue, postponed.

Mr. Hays called attention to the fact that the West Pittsburgh Gas Company had failed to erect gas lamps in the manner prescribed, it being required of them to put up such posts as are erected by the Pittsburgh Company. The speaker stated that the posts in many instances were insecure, that they leaked and that no guards had been put up around them. He then moved that the clerk be directed to notify them to put the lamps in repair, which was carried.

On motion of Mr. Howard the action taken refusing a lamp on Lemon street was re-considered and the matter referred to a sub-committee of three.

Mr. Littell offered a resolution that the Pittsburgh Gas Company be requested to furnish the reasons why there has been an increase in the bills for gas consumed by the citizens without a corresponding increase in the amount of gas furnished. Carried.

OUR HEALTH CONSERVATORS.

Meeting of the Board of Health—A Lively Time Regarding the Physician's Salary—Proposition Relative to the Removal of Defunct Animals.

Yesterday afternoon a regular meeting of the Board of Health was held at its rooms, the members present being Messrs. McCandless, Arthurs, Hays, Backofen, House and President Edwards.

Dr. McCandless moved to reconsider the action passed at the last meeting, increasing the salary of the Physician of the Board to $700 per annum.

Decided out of order because Dr. McCandless voted in the minority at the last meeting. He then moved to repeal the action taken at the last meeting, increasing the salary of the Physician of the Board.

The debate that ensued upon this motion became at times somewhat personal in its nature. Mr. Edwards said that if the Doctor's motion was in order the Board would have to ignore all parliamentary law.

Dr. McCandless said that the salary should only be $400, and if the present incumbent was not satisfied, he (the speaker) would agree to bring forward a dozen good physicians who would discharge their duties as acceptably as Dr. Smisely does.

Several of the members thought that final action should be taken in regard to the matter, as the weekly talk about it was becoming only child's play.

Dr. Arthurs moved that the question be postponed until a meeting of a full Board could be had. Lost.

The ayes and nays were called on the motion of Dr. McCandless' to repeal the action of the Board increasing the salary to $700, and it was carried, there being but one negative vote.

A proposition was read, coming from Mr. H. A. Hoevelier, relative to the removal of the dead bodies of all animals within the city limits. He asked the Board: first, to provide a wharf at some point within the city limits which the petitioner can have the right to use for all purposes connected with the removal of such dead animals.

Second, To make it obligatory on all persons to give notice to the proper authorities immediately on the death of any animal, and to pay the petitioner for causing the removal of the same, a sum which may hereafter be agreed upon.

Third, To prevent any other person than the petitioner from gathering, hauling or removing within the city limits, any dead animals.

Dr. K. Czarnicke also came before the Board and made a like proposition. He has the exclusive right to remove dead animals in the city of Allegheny.

Both matters were referred to the Sanitary Committee with power to act and to enter into contract, and make such rules and regulations to govern the business as is best for the interests of the city.

The Sanitary Committee agreed to meet on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock to consider this matter.

After ordering warrants for the payment of the officers of the Board, the meeting adjourned.

STILL AT WORK.

The Temperance Movement.

The W. C. T. U. in Council—Speeches—Still Enthusiastic—No Diminition in the Attendance—Mass Meeting in the Alliance Rooms.

The Afternoon Session.

Yesterday afternoon in the First Presbyterian, Rev. Dr. Swift's Church on Arch street, Allegheny, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union held another meeting, which was very largely attended, and in point of interest manifested, was fully equal to any previously held. Mrs. Collins, the President, called the meeting to order by calling on Rev. Mr. McCarroll, who read the Forty-sixth Psalm, after which Rev. Mr. Wightman led in prayer, after which "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name" was sung.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

BRANCHES.

A communication was read stating that the Second and Third ward branches had united. The German clergy had been visited by a Committee to ask their co-operation, which they heartily gave, stating that they were in sympathy with the movement.

The Sixth Presbyterian church of Allegheny has organized a branch Union and a "Band of Promise."

The Wesley Chapel branch needs more workers.

The First, Second, Third and Fourth wards request the clergy to prepare such daily prayer meetings as the importance of the times demand.

The Mansfield branch has been successfully organized.

The Second U. P. Sunday School, Allegheny, has organized a "Band of Promise."

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication from the New Brighton Good Templars lodge was read, fully endorsing the movement.

The Mt. Washington branch is reported in very successful operation.

A communication from Beaver Valley lodge, I. O. G. T., of Beaver Falls was read, and a preamble expressing full sympathy in the movement.

Also a communication from Social Unity Temple of Honor, Beaver Falls, expressing sympathy with the movement. A preamble accompanied the same.

A communication was read from Mrs. Taylor requesting young ladies to engage in the work.

Braddock's Fields sent in a report that a branch had been successfully organized there.

Five minutes recess was next in order.

Rev. Mr. Whitterspoon responded and said he had been absent on a tour, and he did not consider his word necessary to say that he was in favor of this movement. He had no doubt but this was the work of the Lord, prompted by the Spirit from on High. The Lord can carry out and gain a victory over thousands as well as ten, and he works by hidden means. He had seen this work in

XENIA, OHIO.

It was carried on mightily there, and every one who had seen it could not help saying it was God's work. He had seen the children of the schools present at the churches, and the lesson of temperance inculcated upon their minds. All were invited, and almost the entire number of school children were present. He knew this was God's work, and would succeed.

"Work, for the night is coming,"

was next sung.

Mrs. Miller led in prayer.

Mr. W. B. Ross being called upon, made a brief speech. He did not believe any one in the house doubted his temperance views. He was with the ladies in this work heart and hand, and perhaps his experience in this work might be of some service. He had gone into taverns and entreated men to work within the limits of the law. Where they treated him kindly he only spoke, but where he was treated roughly he made them live up to the law, and that had cost the law-breakers nearly $7,000. He believed it was

THE DUTY OF THE MEN

as well as the women, and they ought to work in this cause and visit the saloons. He wanted the whole traffic considered by men, as well as woman, a great evil. He thought if they got the Christian members of the churches to do their duty as great a work would be accomplished as the closing of saloons. The men who claim to be the Christians were the cause of this crime against God and man and the laws of man. There is no law that can make this traffic legal, it was against Divine law. He wanted the men to do their duty at the ballot box.

Miss Ogle from Beaver Falls stated that in that place they heartily co-operated with the ladies.

The hymn, "Come to Jesus" was then sung.

Mrs. Miller held a great deal of the work of the Ohio ladies, but they have not the great evil to contend with that they have here. She

FELT LIKE GOING

out and going at once, and she moved that they do something right away. She had attended two weeks on a lady who had died of *delirium tremens*. The doctor said that she died of congestion of the brain. The husband was also a drunkard and he was wealthy, but their children were negl cted and had no schooling. She requested the prayers of the meeting for that man.

Mrs. Gordon prayed for the unfortunate.

A RESOLUTION AND DISCUSSION.

Mrs. Hill offered the following:

Resolved, That we request the men of the two cities to organize with a view to give the women such material and moral support as the importance of this movement demands.

Discussion upon the merits of the resolution was called for.

Mr. French spoke in favor of the resolution, and thought that the liquor dealers only would be opposed to it. He thought this movement would result in forever overthrowing this great evil.

A gentleman in the audience thought that the men ought to aid in this movement.

Mr. Rose thought that God worked by means, and he believed the men to be part of that means. He believed that the men had some duties to perform, and there was no neutral ground in this work.

"We'll work till Jesus comes" was sung.

THE DISCUSSIONS CONTINUED.

Rev. Mr. Wightman of McKeesport, said it made no difference whether the resolution passed or not. If the time had come they would find the men to be willing helpers.

Mrs. Hubley thought that the resolution was against their platform, God, woman and prayer. They came in the wisdom of God and did not expect to break law or that they would be insulted. But the time came she thought the men would help.

Rev. Mr. Moore thought the resolution came from the men, not from the women. He thought the men would do as men ought to do, defend the women when it became necessary.

The resolution was, on motion, laid on the table.

Mrs. Hill stated that a lady was the originator of the resolution.

It was resolved to meet in Dr. Pearson's (Fourth avenue) Baptist church, on Tuesday afternoon next at half past two o'clock.

Dr. Miller briefly spoke. He believed if the women moved on as they had commenced they would accomplish success.

The Ladies Executive Committee will meet this afternoon at two o'clock at the Alliance Rooms.

Dr. Miller did not believe in alcohol as a remedial agent, and where it saved one it brought ten to drunkards' graves.

"Come Thou Fount of Every Blessing" was then sung by the congregation.

Voluntary prayer was called for, Mrs. Hubley responded.

The announcement was made that there will be a ladies' prayer meeting in the First Christian Church, corner of Arch and Montgomery streets, Allegheny, this afternoon at two o'clock.

"Jesus Lover of My Soul" was sung.

Mrs. Morgan made a short address. She believed God would hear their prayers, and the great evil would be swept from our land.

Mr. French again was called upon, and responded briefly by telling a few anecdotes. He was in

FAVOR OF THE LADIES SPEAKING,

and he hoped they would speak whenever the opportunity was offered, especially upon this subject. He believed the time would come when liquor would be banished from the country. He had stood up for temperance from boyhood. Every rum-seller was separated from the good influences of society. They may send their children to church, but they are rarely seen in church themselves. Prayer was the power to move the hearts of these men. These men will soon feel the reach of this movement. He wanted them remembered in the prayers of the ladies to-night. Circulate the pledges. He owed his temperance doctrines to fact that he signed the pledge when twelve years of age. He did not pretend to say it was the best law, but if the law was enforced much evil might be prevented. He was in favor of a prohibitory law, but you can't jump to the top of a mountain, but have to climb up step by step. He believed in grappling with evils as they are and make the best out of a bad measure. If a prohibitory law was passed it would be broken every day in the year, Sundays included.

UNFAVORABLE TO THE AMENDMENT.

Mr. French spoke in favor of the unamended resolution. He argued that it was impossible to control the traffic by license. There was no compromise in the matter. It was prohibition or nothing.

Rev. Dr. Squier favored the amendment because he thought it would accomplish more good.

Col. Glenn again opposed the amendment on the ground that a bad law is no law.

Rev. Mr. Moore opposed the amendment on the same grounds.

Mr. Little wanted to know if the license law was no law, what was the use of enforcing it.

Col. Glenn made a brief explanation and said license laws never had been and never can be enforced.

A gentleman said that the majority had voted for liquor in this State.

Mrs. Jenkins denied it and said that if women had voted there would have been no license law.

Mr. W. B. Ross thought the ladies had a right to be consulted in this matter and the law had been passed by a minority that only represents the liquor men.

THE AMENDMENT NOT ACCEPTED.

The amendment of Rev. Dr. Scovel was then put and lost by a large majority.

Mr. Little offered to amend the word "not" to bad, making it read, bad law.

It having occasioned some discussion, Mr. Little withdrew his amendment.

The original resolution was then put, and the ayes and nays called for.

Gen. Lane thought that the resolution was placing the meeting in a sort of a predicament. He thought it did not meet the views of half the people present.

The resolution was put and lost.

A NEW COMMITTEE.

Dr. Sutton moved that a committee of three be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the views of this meeting. Carried.

Dr. Sutton, Mrs. Jenkins and Gen. Lane were appointed the committee.

Rev. Dr. Scovel thought that Lane, one on this question, that had no turn.

The committee then retired, and while they were out Miss Hindman spoke against the traffic in general, and the license law in particular.

A desultory discussion then took place on the merits of the character of the men who sell liquor.

The committee on resolutions reported the following, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, The traffic in strong drink vitiates public morals, destroys the happiness of thousands of families, and is a national disgrace; therefore,

Resolved, That all legislation sanctioning the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is wrong and ruinous to the moral and political welfare of the public.

The meeting then adjourned.

REVISING ASSESSMENTS.

Consideration of Eighteenth and Twenty-seventh Ward Appeals — Schedule of Valuations and Property Exempt in Thirty-third Ward.

Mr. McElroy presided at the meeting of the Board of Revisors yesterday morning, held to hear appeals from the Eighteenth and Twenty-seventh wards.

Mr. John Beck, Chairman of the Thirty-third ward special committee, submitted a report giving the schedule of valuations and the list of property heretofore exempt from taxation, which was received:

Carson street—Lots running from low water mark at abutment of Monongahela bridge, south end, to Lyon, Shorb & Co.'s rolling mill, $450 per foot. Lots on Lyon, Shorb & Co.'s rolling mill line, $350 per foot. From Graff, Bennett & Co.'s eastern to western line, $300 per foot. From western line to lower ward line, $250 per foot.

Carson street to Stone alley, lots $100 per foot. Carson street to coal level, $50 per foot. Carson street to High street, $110 per foot.

High street, running to Coal level, $10 per foot.

Carson street, running to Coal level from Graff, Bennett & Co.'s eastern line to western ward line, $50 per foot.

The following is the list of property heretofore exempt:

Public school house and lot $25,500.

Catholic church, lot and parsonage, $32,000.

St. Louis and Cincinnati Railroad, 5,500 feet of track, $3,640.

Total value of property in the ward heretofore exempt, $61,640

EIGHTEENTH WARD APPEALS.

The Board then proceeded to hear appeals from the Eighteenth ward, as follows:

Appeal of Henry Williams, lots on Baker, Marietta and Sarah streets. Assessment on thirty-six lots, $7,200. Value reduced to $5,300.

Appeal of James Conway, lot on Baker street. Assessed value, $1,500; owner's valuation, $700. Value reduced to $700.

Appeal of W. W. Wallace, houses and eleven and three-fourth acres of ground. Assessed valuation, $101,575; owner's valuation, $61,025. Appeal dismissed.

Appeal of Wm. Holmes, thirty-four acres and buildings. Assessed valuation, $250,600; owner's valuation, $182,600. It appearing that more land has been assessed as bottom land than was in the tract, the valuation was reduced to $207,000.

Appeal of John Irwin & Co; twenty-nine acres. Assessed value, $208,000. Reduced to $178,000, the owner's valuation.

Appeal of George G. ——, 30½ acres. Assessed value $51,750; owner's value, $45,750. Reduced to owner's valuation.

Appeal of Richard E. Breed, sixteen acres of land. Assessed valuation in 27th, $170,400; owner's valuation in acres, $80,000. Valuation red uced to $99,560.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD.

Appeal of John McClurg's heirs. Assessment on 34 acres reduced from $58,000 to $48,000, the owner's valuation.

Appeal of Engineer Owens on behalf of Rt. Rev. M. Domenec. 273 lots in the Twenty-seventh ward. Assessed valuation per lot $500; owners value $450 per lot. On motion it was decided to keep the lots at the valuation made by the committee, and that the assessor be directed to make the corrections necessary, according to the list furnished by the applicant.

Appeal of Thomas McClurg's heirs, forty acres. Assessed value, $3,000 per acre; owner's valuation $2,000 per acre. Valuation reduced to $2,500.

Appeal of R. B. Brown, ten acres. Assessed value, $3,000. Reduced to —,600.

The Board adjourned at one o'clock.

THE BARR—LUCAS CASE.

Hearing Yesterday in the District Court—Lucas Discharged on Common Bail.

A hearing was had yesterday in the District Court, before Judges Kirkpatrick and Ewing, in the case of Dr. A. M. Barr vs. Harry Lucas. Some time ago Mr. Lucas entered suit against Dr. Barr and Robert Grier, for false pretense and conspiracy, the result of the complications of the Nation Trust Company, where Lucas was a depositor to the amount of $1,100. Grand Jury ignored the charges and on the day following Mr. Barr brought suit against Lucas for false arrest. When the case came up before the Judges yesterday morning Mr. Lucas was put upon the stand and testified that Barr induced him to deposit money in the Nation Trust Company. On the Saturday before the bank closed, he went to the bank to draw out some money, when he was told by Grier that he could not pay him any then, but would give him a draft. Witness was not satisfied with this, but Grier was very drunk that day and he (witness) could not talk to him with any satisfactory result. Went back Monday and was told Grier had gone; returned again on Tuesday and found the bank closed. He then went to Dr. Barr, whose name appeared on the draft, and Barr told him that he was glad to see him, treated him very courteously, and said that he was all right and would be paid by Austin, Baldwin & Co., of New York. Lucas replied that this would suit him, as he was just going to New York. He took the draft to New York, but was told by Dr. J. H. Shinn, of Austin, Baldwin & Co. not to pay it, and when Lucas called at their office they told him of the dispatch received from Barr, and said that he, Barr, was a stranger to them. They remarked that Barr ought to pay it, and said if they would write to him. Lucas came back to Pittsburgh, went to Barr and stated the case to him. Barr equivocated, and promised to arrange matters. He would give no reason for his action in advising the non-payment of the draft. He gave Lucas $1,500, and promised to pay the balance in notes, but he disregarded his appointment to meet witness on a subsequent occasion. Lucas finally engaged counsel to draw up the information.

T. T. Blair, teller in the Nation Trust Company's Bank, testified that he got the draft from Barr and gave him a check for $1,100 on the Nation Bank, for which Barr got credit at the bank. The next witness placed upon the stand was Dr. A. M. Barr, and he testified that he sold exchanges for Austin, Baldwin & Co., New York, and made remittances to them weekly; that he gave the draft to Blair, payable to H Starr & Co., London, and that when Lucas called on him he told him that it was papayie, but that London very often paid its drafts through New York. Did not tell him Austin, Baldwin & Co. would pay it, but that he was agent for them. He admitted that the Nation Trust Company did not pay his check. He could not fill his appointments with Lucas because he was ill.

When all the evidence was taken, Judge Kirkpatrick stated that the unanimous opinion of the Court was that the defendant should be discharged on common bail, and they were sorry that he could not be discharged absolutely. Mr. Lucas was then released on his own recognizance.

THE GIRARD SAVINGS BANK OF ALLEGHENY.

No. 64 Federal, N. E. Corner of Lacock Street.

W. W. Martin.....President.
Wm. H. Kirkpatrick.....Vice President.
S. S. Ryan.....Cashier.

Hon. Samuel A. Purviance, W. W. Pitcairn, J. Washington, Wm. H Brill, David Richey, D. S. Graham, Geo. W. Ahl, Jas. H. Hurchfield, M. B. Suydam.

Open for the transaction of a general banking business every day from 9 to 4 o'clock—on Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Interest paid on time deposits. w&s

Duquesne Wagon Works.

The general verdict in regard to the wagons and other vehicles manufactured by Messrs. C. Coleman & Son is that for ease in running, excellence of material and workmanship, and durability, they stand without a rival. Messrs. Coleman & Son exercise the greatest care and pains to construct nothing but honest work, and the satisfaction given by their manufactures, as also their great success in business, attest that they have fully succeeded in their endeavor. Works on Marion avenue, near Soldiers' Monument, Allewheny City.

The Duquesne Cook Stove,

which is recognized as the best in the market, is for sale by D. DeHaven & Son, No. 22 Wood street. This stove is a charming baker and roaster, is very cleanly, and exceedingly economical in the use of fuel. See it before you purchase any other.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

Temperanceville will soon have its steam fire engine.

The grass grows green in the Allegheny Parks again.

Temperance topics teetotally tantalize the tippling toper.

Dixmont gets that $37,000 State appropriation asked for.

White seems to be the prevailing color for painting this season.

The Allegheny schools closed last evening for two weeks vacation.

The new boilers at the Allegheny Water Works were tested yesterday.

Some of the Fire Engine Houses in Pittsburgh are luxuriously furnished.

Work will be commenced on the piers for the Union bridge on Monday.

Market gardeners are beginning to grace their stands with early vegetables.

Numerous lumber rafts are now daily seen gilding slowly down the Allegheny.

The Atlas works are putting in a new rolling mill for Messrs. Miller, Barr & Parkin.

The "Faro banks" have nearly all resumed, and it is said are doing a paying business.

Billy Scharff is actively training for his contest with Brown in June next at Springfield, Mass.

The proposition to purchase the Allegheny Gas Works, for the city has been dropped for the next five years.

Already there are indications of the transformation scenes which will find largest illustration next Wednesday.

The election for Fire Marshal did not take place yesterday, which was the time announced, but was postponed.

With the coming of lumber rafts the Olean Indians will pay their respects to the Captain of the Central Station house.

Many joyful juveniles heard, with exuberant feelings, the announcement yesterday of "school closed for two weeks."

Mr. W. T. McCord, editor of the Wellsville *Union*, and formerly of the press of this city, was here yesterday on business.

After the first of April the rent of post office boxes in this city will be as follows: Large size $10, medium $8, and small boxes $6 per annum.

The building that was being erected on Penn avenue for the Nation Trust Company was sold at auction yesterday morning to the Tenth ward bank.

The funeral of Major Patterson will take place this morning at ten o'clock from the Lutheran church, corner of Carson and Seventh streets, South Side.

The city just now is infested with a gang of New York pickpockets that are well known, but no attempts have been made to arrest them, so far as heard from.

A countryman was fleeced out of $150 in a well known gambling house, on Wood street, on Thursday night. He says he will return and make an information.

The Schuetter trial is fixed for Monday next in Criminal Court, and at its conclusion the trial of Dr. Smith of Temperanceville, for murder, will be taken up.

The "A. H. Gross," a resuscitated engine from the old Relief, has been brought home from the manufactory, and housed at the old Eagle House Fourth avenue.

The Union Depot Hotel has been interiorly, much improved—numerous coats of paint and new carpets as well as other new fixings, enlivening its appearance very much.

Suit was entered in the District Court yesterday morning by John Harrison to recover damages for alleged slanderous words uttered against him by Michael Burk. Caplas issued.

Profs. J. and S. P. Langley will deliver a series of scientific lectures in Library Hall soon. The arrangements are being made per Gazette. The lectures will be brilliantly illustrated.

Our local weather prophets are furnishing cheerful reading for those who propose indulging in the delights of "moving" next Wednesday, by prophesing heavy rain storms for that day.

The result of a brown study indulged in by Controller Brown of Allegheny, is a removal from the Fourth to the Third ward, the "fitting" being accomplished yesterday, and the new home being located on Boyle street.

David Matthews was fined five dollars and costs yesterday by Alderman McMasters for driving his wagon over the hose of the Fire Department, yesterday morning, at the fire on Liberty street. Matthews took an appeal.

About noon yesterday the roof of a house on Howard street, Allgheny, occupied by Mr. Mitsch, was discovered to be on fire. It was extinguished by officer Cowell before much damage was done and without striking an alarm.

Councils having given authority, the Mayor of Allegheny will select from one hundred applicants six men to add to the police force,—the appointments to be approved by the Police Committee at their meeting next Wednesday.

It is said that a miner in the employ of Jones & Laughlin, has three daughters who work regularly with him in the mine, and that they can all hold their "daddy" level in the way of digging. One of them got married recently and quit the business.

A number of South Side saloon keepers have placards conspicuously posted in their places of business bearing the inscription, "Prepare for Sunday," and just beneath them are imposing arrays of pint and quart bottles filled with strictly prime tangle foot.

Alexander Boggs, fifty miles east of Pittsburgh, North America." If the gentleman who can truthfully answer to that address will call on Postmaster Negley, he will receive a letter that was forwarded to this city by the postmaster at Londonderry, Ireland.

The body of the man who committed suicide on Thursday evening from the Allegheny "dump boat" was recovered yesterday. Coroner McClellin was notified and held and inquest, when a verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered. His name was Phillip Brown, sixty-five years of age.

Officers Blasius and Slater, about two o'clock yesterday morning, discovered three men leaving a stable near the old fair ground on Penn avenue. They found the fellows had with a number of chickens, but on seeing the policemen, dropped their plunder and ran away. They were not captured.

Last evening about five o'clock as a man named Carey attempted to raise the damper on the top of the furnace smoke stack, at Lewis, Oliver & Phillips rolling mill, in Allegheny, the chain broke near the roof and fell striking him on the side of the head, inflicting a severe wound. He was assisted to his home and Dr. Seward summoned.

The W. C. T. U. has issued a circular which is being sent to all clergymen in the county, asking them to have branches of the union organized in connection with congregations, and calling upon earnest Christian woman with whom the union can correspond. The letter is signed by Mrs. Collins, President and Mrs. Hill, Secretary.

Last night while the workmen at Marshall & Brother's foundry, corner Twenty-third and Liberty streets, were getting a casting out of a pit the chain of the crane gave way and flying around, struck the watchman, breaking his thigh. He was removed to his residence on Penn avenue and Twenty third street, and Drs. Adele and Green called who set the broken limb.

The contract for refitting the Thirtieth ward station house has been awarded by the street Committee to Wm. F. Casey. The building is now temporarily occupied by the Co-operative grocery store, on Carson, between Fourth and Fifth streets, South Side. The bids were as follows: Martin G. Frank, $4,934; Niceman & Co., $5,656; Harris & Schreem, $4,400; S. P. Krauger & Co., $5,577, and Wm. F. Casey, $3,644.

In the District Court yesterday morning, before Judge Kirkpatrick, W. C. Moreland, Esq., made application on behalf of John Black for a writ of habeas corpus directing the Superintendent of the County Work House to produce in Court the body of Sarah E. Black, formerly McGibbeney, who, it is alleged, is confined in that institution without authority of the law. The writ was granted and made returnable this morning.

The steel works of our city, according to the Manufacturer, are having about all they can do at present. Singer, Nimick & Co. are running full as they have for years, making new five heats per day in their Siemens-furnace. Hussey, Wells & Co. are running full single turn, and in some parts of their works double. Park, Bros. & Co. are running double turn, and the other works are equally well engaged. Anderson & Woods are also running to their utmost extent.

The boldest robbery that has been committed in this city for some time past, was done on the train that left the city on the Fan Handle Road at 2:58 yesterday morning. A pick-pocket went to the hind coach of the train just before it left, and at the door, sheuted that that car would not leave. The passengers on coming out, of course, had their pockets picked by the "gentleman" at the door, and also found they had been egregiously sold. One man lost every cent he had, including his railroad ticket to carry him West.

Yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the roof of the building at No. 215 Liberty street, near Seventh. It was extinguished before a great amount of damage was done. Wm. Cooper, who was moving his store into the adjoining building, will suffer to the extent of a few hundred dollars, his loss being the result of too much water, and five hundred bushels of potatoes, which belonged to James Ellis, and were stored on the first floor, were also damaged by water only, which won't hurt them much. The building belonged to C. E. Reed, of Allegheny.

A very pleasant musical and calisthenic entertainment was given yesterday afternoon by the pupils of Professor S. A. Espy's school in the upper precinct of the Fourth ward of Allegheny city. A large number of visitors were present and evidently enjoyed themselves. The "gymnastics" of a class of young misses, dressed in a uniform of white dresses and red bodies, were almost marvellous. The various motions were all made with the grace and regularity of trained soldiers. Addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Cooper and Drs. Shillito and Alcorn. The reading of "Mrs. Caudle's Lecture" by quite a young miss was extremely laughable, Proctor Cooper being of the opinion that the little lady's ability in that line was already too good and did not need further development.

All is not Gold that Glitters,

And especially is this the case with carriages and buggies purchased in the eastern market. They are mostly manufactured with an eye single to finish and style, at the expense of durability and good workmanship. Our home manufacturers having character, as well as bread and butter at stake, are more concerned in the production of an article that shall give entire satisfaction, and thus increase their business and reputation. But, while the extensive carriage manufactory of C. West & Co., Nos. 75, 77 and 79 Liberty street, continues in the business there is no necessity for a single eastern purchase, as they can defy competition in style, finish, ornamentation, material, durability and workmanship. Verify this advice by a purchase of one of their vehicles.

To Contractors.—Observe the change in the advertisement of the Brownsville and Washington Avenue Commission. C. 3t.

AMONG THE CHURCHES.

Brief Notes of Matters Personal and Otherwise.

A BAPTIST paper to be published in this city is talked of.

THEY are still casting about for a pastor at the Fourth U. P. Church Allegheny.

REV. DR. JOSEPH HORNER will preach in the Liberty street M. E. church to-morrow.

SERVICES in the Central U. P. Church, Allegheny to-morrow at usual hours, 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

TWENTY-FOUR members were added to the roll of the Bellevue Presbyterian congregation last Sabbath.

THE "Superintendency question" is the agitating theme in the Methodist (non Episcopal) church just now.

THE temperance movement in the shape of Bands of Promise, will take hold of many of the Sunday schools to-morrow.

THE Presbytery of Allegheny will meet in the North church, Allegheny (Dr. Hodge's), on Tuesday, April 7th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

THE Pittsburgh Conference of the A. M. E. Church will commence at "Little Washington" April 18th, Bishop Paine presiding.

BISHOP KERFOOT will administer the rite of confirmation in Trinity Church, Sixth avenue, on to-morrow morning at 10½ A. M.

THE regular monthly meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held this evening at their rooms. Meeting to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

REV. J. D. WILSON, who has swung over to Cumingsim, announces his determination to go to Peoria, even though a new church should be organized here.

REV. J. VANNOTE will preach in the North Avenue M. E. Church to-morrow morning and evening. Subject for the evening sermon, "Our Friends in Heaven."

REV. R. T. MILLER, the newly-appointed pastor of the Liberty street M. E. church, will not occupy the pulpit to-morrow, by reason of the decease of his mother.

"HOUSE CLEANING" is the order of the day in some of the churches, and through a goodly application of paint many of them have been considerably freshened.

THE annual sermon before the Society of Inquiry of Allegheny Theological Seminary, at the close of the term in April, will be preached by President A. E. Taylor, of Wooster University.

REV. DAVID HALL, of the Presbyterian church of Mansfield, Ohio, has received and accepted a unanimous call to the church at Indiana, Presbytery of Kittanning, at a salary of $2,500 and a parsonage.

REV. J. D. HERR, of the Penn avenue Baptist Church, East Liberty, will preach a sermon on temperance in Denison's Hall, to-morrow evening. Subject, "Intoxicants—their nature, effects and remedy."

THE building of the Penn avenue Baptist Church is now contracted for and work will be commenced early in April by the contractor, Mr. A. J. Fair. The congregation expect to worship in the new house by fall.

THE revival meeting in the Third Methodist (not Episcopal) church, Rev. J. W. Ellis pastor, has resulted in forty accessions to the church membership. A Bible and Promise will be organized in the Sunday school to-morrow.

SERVICES will be held in Liberty Hall to-morrow morning at 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M. Services will be conducted by the Rev. J. D. Wilson, formerly pastor of the Calvary Episcopal church. Sabbath School will be held at half-past nine o'clock.

A REVIEW of the Sunday School Lessons for the last quarter will be conducted by T. J. Gillespie to-day at 12½ o'clock, at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association. Quarterly meeting lasts 45 minutes. Sunday School workers are invited.

QUARTERLY MEETING services will be held in Brown's chapel, Boyle street, Allegheny, to-morrow. The morning sermon will be preached by Rev. W. G. Ray, Monongahela City. The afternoon at three o'clock by the Rev. W. S. Lankford, and the evening by the pastor of the church, Rev. W. H. Brown.

THE Harrisburg *Telegraph* says: "The Rev. Dr. C. A. Holmes, lately transferred from the Pittsburgh Conference to the Central Pennsylvania, and appointed pastor to the Grace M. E. church of this city, will enter upon his duties on Sabbath, 29th, preaching morning and evening. A very hearty welcome awaits him."

AT a special meeting of the Presbytery of Blairsville, held at Latrobe on the 12th instant, the pastoral relation existing between Rev. Wm. A. Fleming and the Presbyterian church of Johnstown was dissolved, and the pastor dismissed to the Presbytery of Kittanning, in order that he may accept the call tendered him by the First church of Grand Rapids, Mich.

THE amount contributed during the past year, to the missionary cause, within the bounds of the Pittsburgh M. E. Conference was $25,537.21. The amount distributed is as follows: South Pittsburgh district, $1,395.90; Southeast Pittsburgh district, $3,205.05; North Pittsburgh district, $3,405.18; East Pittsburg